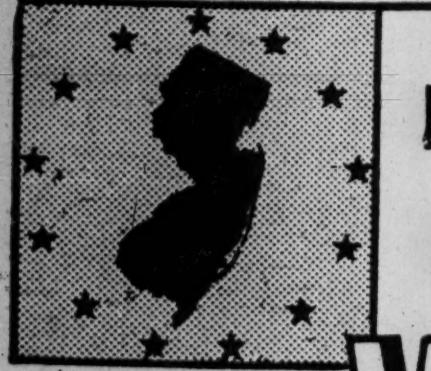


# *Robbing U. S. Of Its Homes*

— See Magazine Section —



**NEW JERSEY  
EDITION**

## **The Worker**

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# **MURDER IN BROWNSVILLE**

- How Cop Slew B'klyn Negro
- Arrest of Killer Demanded
- 2,000 at Slain Man's Bier

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# **UNIONS BACKING BID FOR KOREA ARMISTICE**

— See Page 3 —



## **Poland Takes A Peace Poll**

By Joseph Starobin

WARSAW, Poland  
I FLEW INTO THIS CITY because I wanted to see what the peace movement of a peoples' democracy is like. On the day I arrived, Poland's great national "plebiscite for peace" had begun.

It was a Thursday, an ordinary workingday which begins very early in Poland and ends at 3:30 in the afternoon. But this day seemed like a national holiday. The buildings—going up from the ruins—were decked out in Poland's red and white flag. The busses and street cars carried banners. At the entrance of each factory, the larger apartment houses, the public buildings there were depots where Poland's people were invited to deposit their ballots for peace. The plebiscite was the big thing on the radio. It was streamer news in every morning and evening paper. And it was the same in the Polish countryside, now green and lush with the first shoots of what will be a great harvest.

My first evening in town I sought out Prof. Leopold Infeld, the esteemed Polish scientist, collaborator of Einstein, who returned to his homeland from exile in Canada last year and has become a leader of the peace movement. He and his American wife gave some details of the plebiscite: every person who wanted to participate got a card with the simple declaration expressing the demand for a Big Five meeting. The ballot was not deposited immediately. On the contrary, it was to be taken home, to be discussed, to be mulled over and brought back the next day. Everyone over 15 years of age was eligible to vote.

★  
THIS PLEBISCITE was not a governmental affair. It had been projected at a plenary session of the Polish Committee of the Partisans of Peace held in Warsaw on March 31, with 328 delegates from some 90,000 peace committees in literally every corner of the land. It was an April 14 meeting of the executive  
(Continued on Page 6)





## Mexicans Meet for Peace

Worker and peasant delegates to the Mexico City peace congress are shown (top) as they listen to reports. Other picture shows Gen. Heriberto Jara, delegate to the World Peace Congress and winner of the Stalin Peace Award, with the distinguished artist David Alfaro Siqueiros (right) at the congress sessions. The congress voted to get two million signatures to a petition for a Five-Power (U.S., Soviet, Britain, China, France) Peace Pact. Speakers included Luis Torres of the Mexican Peace Congress, labor leader Vicente Lombardo Toledano, Luis Cabrera, finance minister in the recent Carranza Government.



## Left Gains in Italy's Vote; Rigged Ballot Robs Them

**INCOMPLETE RETURNS** of the balloting for mayors and councilors in 2,735 communes and 28 provinces of northern Italy showed that Communists and Left Socialists had received approximately 39 percent of the votes, as compared with 32 percent in the 1948 national elections.

The rightwing coalition of Christian Democrats, Republicans, Liberals and Right Socialists obtained only 53 percent of the popular vote, as against 61 percent as their combined total when they ran independently in 1948.

However, because of the rigged election law passed by the right-wing majority in the Parliament, the rightwing coalition gained control of 24 provincial capitals and two of the three largest cities—Genoa and Venice. According to this law, two-thirds of the council posts go to the winning coalition, and are apportioned according to the number of votes each party in the coalition obtained.

The Communists and Left Socialists retained control of Bologna, Savona, Pesaro and Rovigo. The rightwing bloc won control of Milan, Ascoli Piceno, Como, Trento, Sondrio, Macerata, Treviso, Brescia, Vicenza, Bergamo, Verona, Mantua and Padua. In addition, the rightwing coalition will maintain control for another five-year term of 18 provincial capitals presently under their administration.

**TWO SIGNIFICANT** trends indicated by the returns were the marked decline in popularity of Premier Alcide de Gasperi's Christian Democratic Party, and the sharp increase of votes for the fascist Social Movement Party. Losses of the Christian Democrats, as compared with their vote in 1948, approximated 116,000 in Milan, 23,000 in Bologna, 41,000 in Genoa, and 25,000 in Venice. This loss appeared to be a striking repudiation by the Italian people of the rearmament program and Italy's participation in the Atlan-



De GASPERI

tic Alliance, which have been the principal programs of De Gasperi's party.

As for the fascist Social Movement Party, it remains a relatively small conspiratorial group, without real mass support. Nevertheless, it showed evidence of beginning to attract some of the voters of the other rightist parties, including many of the voters who abandoned the Christian Democrats.

**TWO SIGNIFICANT** trends indicated by the incomplete returns are as follows:

- The Left parties—the Communists and Left Socialists—appear to have wiped out the losses suffered during the 1948 elections and have regained the position they held in 1946, when the left-wing vote amounted to about 39 percent of the total.

percent of the total.

- The intense anti-Communist campaign conducted by the hierarchy of the Catholic Church failed to influence the voters. Not even the members of the Christian Democratic Party heeded the order of the hierarchy.

- The vast sums poured into Italy by the Truman Administration, which John Foster Dulles estimated at more than \$2 billion in 1948, have failed to line up the Italian people on the side of Washington and Wall Street's war program.

- Only by rigging the elections was capitalist "democracy" able to negate the popular will, as expressed in the popular vote, and deprive the electors of their right of representation in government.

As more complete returns come in, some of the results indicated here may shift control of one or more cities to the Left. An estimated 9,000,000 voters turned out for the balloting in this first round of the municipal elections. The second round takes place on June 10, when 8,000,000 voters in southern communes and provinces are expected to ballot.

## the week abroad

by John Pittman

**HOPES OF THE PEACE** camp this week centered on the possibility of a cease-fire in Korea on June 25, one year after the Truman - MacArthur - Dulles - Sygnman Rhee conspirators attacked the Korean People's Republic. There was growing support for this objective in the United States around the resolution introduced May 17 in the U.S. Senate by Sen. Edwin C. Johnson (D-Colo). But the peace camp was confronted by new war moves of the Truman government, set against the growing crisis of world capitalism and sharpening conflicts within the camp of war and imperialism.

President Truman, who has already spent \$42 billions of the U.S. taxpayers' money on so-called "foreign aid" since World War II, pleaded for another \$6.25 billion, \$930 millions of which he proposes to spend in Asia, the bulk of which will go for arming Chiang Kai-shek's unwilling and unready conscripts.

In Korea, Gen. Ridgeway's forces executed "brilliant successes" against the straw-man of a "big spring offensive" by the Korean People's Army and their Chinese Volunteer allies. But amidst all the fantasy and pure fabrication, Maj. Gen. Van Fleet cautioned that "the enemy" could "hit us again" in force at any time he chose. While on Memorial Day 12,000 more U.S. families mourned the irrevocable loss of a son or husband as the financial pages recorded new, unprecedented profits for leading U.S. corporations.

Footnote to the Memorial Day exercises was the announcement by a spokesman for the Korean People's Republic that the documents offered to the United Nations by U.S. Delegate Warren Austin as proof that the Korean People's Army attacked first were a bunch of crude forgeries. Furthermore, the Korean spokesman proved it.

**THE GROWING DILEMMA** of world capitalism and sharpening conflicts among the imperialists and war-makers were revealed and intensified this week by the following developments:

- In a directive which could have been written by U.S. Secretary of State Dean Acheson, the International Monetary Fund notified its 49-member countries that they would have to modify their exchange and trade restrictions. Obviously aimed at Britain, the directive noted that "historical experience" proves groundless the argument that such restrictions are needed to "protect their economies against the impact of rearmament programs." At the same time, the Secretariat of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, admitting that the U.S.-imposed devaluation of European currencies may have "gone too far," called for revaluation. Earlier, a UN survey showed Western Europe and North America in the throes of galloping inflation.

- Rejection by the Iranian government of the U.S.-British maneuver to "illegalize"—through the U.S.-British-dominated World Court—Iran's decision to nationalize the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company threw the Labor Government into greater dependence on Washington and Wall Street. The Truman government was seeking to "extricate" their Laborite satellite by threats and bribes directed against Teheran—at the price of Britain's cession of the lion's share of its loot to Rockefeller. The Iranian government—with the people's angry fist against its back—was still talking tough, but looking for a face-saving deal.

- Latin American delegates to the UN Economic Commission for Latin America, meeting in Mexico City following the great Mexican Peace Conference, expressed fear that Wall Street war-preparations would undermine their economies. . . . In Brazil President Vargas faced opposition from pro-war interests to his proposal for price controls to relieve the cost-of-living.

- The paraphernalia of capitalist democracy was being increasingly discarded as imperialism turns to fascist measures in an effort to organize war. The new French election law was paying off for Wall Street with all rightist parties, including DeGaulists, uniting against the Communists for the June elections. . . . The U.S. press dug up an ex-government official of Bolivia to justify the recent putsch by a military junta. His justification? If the candidate elected by the majority of voters had been allowed to take his post as President, this would have been a set-back for democracy because the people don't know what is good for them. . . . In Japan, the government has postponed its revision of the occupation laws, will rule Japan according to Gen. Ridgeway's diktat.

**BUT THE PEOPLE** were fighting back in South Africa, where thousands of Africans, Colored people, and white veterans and unionists staged an unprecedented demonstration of militancy and solidarity in opposition to the Malan regime's attempt to disfranchise Colored voters;

In Austria, where Communists joined Socialists to elect a new President, Gen. Theodor Koerner, over the pro-Wall Street People's Party candidate, Dr. Heinrich Gleissner;

In Italy, where, although a rigged election assured a majority of seats to the pro-war bloc of De Gasperi's Christian Democrats, Republicans and rightwing Socialists, the Communists and leftwing Socialists retained their popularity amongst the people and the power to continue their fight for peace.

## High Court May Rule on Communist II Monday

WASHINGTON.

The U. S. Supreme Court did not hand down a decision on the case of the 11 Communist leaders last week, but most observers believed an opinion would be forthcoming next Monday, June 4.

Although scheduled to adjourn for the summer recess the court announced it would sit again Monday,

Only about 10 cases remain for disposition, and it is rare for the court to adjourn without taking some action on all pending business.

The court chamber, as well as the pressroom, was crowded last week with most lawyers and newsmen expecting a decision on the "11."

The court heard oral argument in this case last December.

## Union Backing Korea Peace Bid

(Continued from Page 3)  
"Logical thing to do therefore," he said, "is for the UN to halt the terrible slaughter in Korea before it measures into full-scale war. . . ."

The National Labor Conference for Peace circularized 30 national AFL, CIO and independent unions, urging them to follow the Ford local's lead.

**IN COLORADO,** Johnson's home state, the Colorado Labor Advocate, owned by 59 AFL affiliates, declared editorially that "any proposal which holds some hope for a just and peaceful settlement of the Korean war and an end to the mass slaughter should at least be thoroughly examined and appraised on its merits and its chances of successful implementation."

The AFL organ, while noting its "bitter" differences on other issues with the Senator, declared: "Despite the fact that Sen. Ed. Johnson's proposal for a Korean armistice, aimed at an eventual end to hostilities in that luckless country, has been called appeasement and other nasty names, we think it merits serious thought on the part of our policy-makers."

Other labor action for the resolution came from a general membership meeting of the Local 65, United Shoe Workers, CIO, and crewmen on 17 Marine Cooks and Stewards ships in New York harbor.

### Cambria RR Strike

JOHNSTOWN, Pa.—A week's strike of approximately a hundred non-operating employees of the Cambria & Indiana Railroad, which had cut off transportation service to a number of mines ended with the resumption of negotiations over the inclusion in the contract of a Christmas bonus.

Refusal of the company to concede the bonus as a standing obligation precipitated the walkout. The bonus amounts to a month's pay and had been granted yearly since 1936. The strikers had recently with the CIO United Steelworkers Union.

### US Steelworkers Quit

JOHNSTOWN, Pa.—The local plant of the U. S. Steel Corp. was hit by a walkout of between 30 and 40 employees on the first turn of the mine car shop. The men were protesting against pay rate adjustments. Upon the promise by the union officers that the matter would be immediately processed, the walkout ended.

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## Harlem Union Council To Map Program at Parley This Weekend

By Mel Fiske

**THE HARLEM TRADE UNION COUNCIL** will embark on an historic course this week when its first convention charts final plans to enlarge its actions and membership among thousands of Negro workers in the city.

The convention, opening with a concert by Paul Robeson at the Golden Gate Ballroom Friday night, and meeting for business sessions at the Henry Lincoln Johnson Lodge, 15 W. 126 St., Saturday, will bring together more than 600 delegates from hundreds of New York shops and plants.

The 600 will form the nucleus of the expanded council and set the council up for the job of bringing 10,000 Negro workers into the council's membership rolls by next year, Ewart Guinier, chairman, and Ferdinand Smith, executive secretary of the council, explained.

**FOR THE COUNCIL**, it's an historic step. Before its convention, the council was a body of delegates from a host of unions in the electrical, fur, machine, maritime, longshore and public industries. According to projected plans the convention will now become a delegate and membership body.

A preliminary goal of 500 members will be reached when the convention assembles Saturday morning. Its next goal will be 1,000 members by the time the continuations committee of the National Negro Labor Council, consisting of delegates from ten Negro labor councils throughout the nation, meets in Washington during the summer.

Guinier and Smith have outlined plans to be presented to the convention for approval. These plans called for a widened fight to break down discrimination in industries now barring Negro and Spanish-speaking workers. The first phase of the battle will be launched to train and place workers in the building trades and printing industries.

**THE PLANS INCLUDE** an apprenticeship training program, and registration of applicants. The experience of the United Electrical Workers in breaking down lily-white hiring bars will be applied



PAUL ROBESON

in widening the council's battle. UE Local 475, according to Ernest Thompson, the national union's Fair Practices Committee secretary, has established several training programs in machine shop practices, blueprint and instrument reading. Similar training programs have been established by Local 407, East Orange, N. J., and Local 1227, Long Island City, N. Y.

Thompson reported that workers in the Johnson Machine Shop trained a Negro worker, the first employed in the shop after the workers insisted a Negro worker be hired. The Negro is now a skilled lathe operator.

"I hope," Thompson said, "that these experiences in providing training and job opportunities for minority members in our fight to establish economic equality . . . will be a source of inspiration to locals throughout the country."

**MORE THAN 100 DELEGATES** from UE shops around the city are expected to register when the convention opens at 9 a.m. Saturday. Several hundred are expected from District 65, Distributive, Processing and Office Workers Union members. Other delegates are coming from the fur industry, maritime, longshore, domestic workers and public workers.

A number of delegates from unorganized plants have been elected to attend the convention. Other delegates from rank and file groups within various unions in the hotel, building service, garment and clothing and newspaper and printing industries are also expected.

After appearing at the concert for the benefit of the Harlem Trade Union Council, Robeson will speak to convention delegates. The noted Negro people's fighter will follow the addresses to be made by Rev. M. L. Wilson of the Convent Avenue Baptist Church and Cliff Cameron, business manager for UE Local 475.

### TOKIO STRIKERS WIN ACQUITTAL

**YOKOHAMA (ALN)**.—Two members of the All-Japan Electric Industry Workers Union, arrested in March, 1950, for strike activities, were acquitted by the Yokohama district court. The judge ruled that their act of switching off current as a strike tactic was a legitimate exercise of their right to strike. The two acquitted unionists are Tamotsu Koshi and Muneyo Fuchibe.

## MURDER IN BROWNSVILLE

(Continued from Page 4)  
citizens converged on Brooklyn District Attorney Miles McDonald's office. McDonald, on the spot saw their committee immediately.

\*

**THAT NIGHT**, at the public meeting called to hear the committee's report, Brownsville made history.

There were 65 extra cops and plainclothesmen and 10 extra prow cars cruising the neighborhood to intimidate people from coming to that meeting. But they came—3,000 strong—in a turnout that overflowed the Empire Manor Ballroom into another meeting hall and then poured into the street for a third mass meeting when fire marshalls closed the doors.

Norman Johnson, head of the Brooklyn National Association for Advancement of Colored People legal redress committee, stirred the crowd to cheers as he reported the NAACP's national office, through Thurgood Marshall, had pledged full cooperation to carry the Fields case to the nation.

He reported District Attorney McDonald had agreed to start immediate Grand Jury proceedings against Applebaum—but warned the people: "It will take pressure and unity, unity and pressure to get justice in Brooklyn."

\*

**THUNDERING** cheers greeted Terry Rosenbaum, high school teacher and leader of Brownsville's American Labor Party, when he said: "I am a Jew, and proud of it. I say the fight for the rights of Negroes is the fight for the rights of Jews. I will not forget the 6,000,000 Jews killed by Hitler rascism, and I will not forget Henry Fields. I pledge the Jews of Brownsville will stand solid in this fight to bring Applebaum to justice."

And Bishop Barrows told the

massed audience downstairs: "When you hear the Communist bogeyman raised, turn your ears away. They will always shout 'red' when the people move to protect themselves. We will not be divided—and we will win justice!"

Memorial Day night, Henry Fields' body was shipped back to Bamberg, N. C.

The cop who killed him is still in Brooklyn.

But so are the thousands of people, Negro and white, resolved to bring justice to the Fields family and end police brutality in the city Henry Fields came to from the South three years ago.

### FEWER BUTCHER JOBS

**SAN FRANCISCO (FP)**.—Higher prices and fewer jobs are what the new food price regulations issued by Price Stabilizer Michael V. DiSalle produced in this area, according to the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butchers Workmen (AFL).

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# N. J. SENATOR BACKS JOHNSON PEACE MOVE

## Peace Council Spreads Johnson Move in Jersey

NEWARK.—The New Jersey Peace Council was set to hold its first organizing meeting Thursday night, June 1, at the Masonic Temple, 188 Belmont Ave., in this city. Twenty-five thousand leaflets in support of the Johnson peace resolution are being distributed in communities and factories in the area.

### LLOYD BROWN AT CAMDEN WHITMAN FESTIVAL SUNDAY

CAMDEN.—Lloyd Brown, noted author of "Iron City" and an editor of *Masses & Mainstream*, will be the main speaker here Sunday, June 3, at the annual Walt Whitman Pilgrimage.

The event, scheduled for 2:30 p.m. at Harleigh Cemetery on Haddon Ave., is expected to attract people from all over New Jersey as well as New York and Philadelphia. Initiated by "Mother" Ella Reeve Bloor in 1943, it has become widely known as an affair of great charm and cultural at-

traction. Speakers in past years have included Howard Fast and Ben Field, well-known novelist.

Friends of Walt Whitman, sponsoring committee, asked a special turnout as a tribute to Mother Bloor, now critically ill at her farm in Boyertown, Pa. This year's celebration of Whitman's birthday will be the first time in nine years that Mother Bloor has not been present.

Chairman will be John F. Norman, editor of the New Jersey Worker.

### GM Workers Look at GM Head's War Grab

TRENTON.—"GM Pres. Charlie Wilson is getting rich—are you?"

General Motors workers here were shaking their heads grimly in answer to that question last week after it was put to them in a leaflet distributed by the N. J. Labor Committee for Peace.

The leaflet, under the general head—"Is it Mac vs. Truman—or Wall St. vs. You?"—drew a simple contrast between Wilson's gain from the Korean war and GM workers' losses.

"In 1950 Wilson made \$486 per hour, which equals \$19,468 per week—or \$1,012,332 per year in salary and bonus," the peace committee leaflet pointed out. "GM's profits were \$834,044,039—the highest ever made by any corporation in the history of the U. S."

Alongside those facts, the leaflet took GM's own figures on its workers' "average" wage which turned out to be \$75.58 a week before taxes and other deductions.

"And that's not all," the peace committee showed. "Since the start of the war in Korea, prices have gone up, taxes have increased, and that \$75.58 a week (if YOU'RE getting it) has shrunk till it's practically invisible. And don't let GM's phony figures fool you. . . . They are using the war as an excuse for higher and higher prices, more and more speedup and every other kind of squeeze. Wall St. wants war—it's good for profits!"

The leaflet was warmly received by GM workers.

### H. S. STUDENTS VOTE OK TO JOHNSON PEACE PLAN

CAMDEN, N. J.—A high school teacher here polled his students on the Johnson armistice in Korea resolution and found that 77 percent of the students backed the plan. During his class on current events, the teacher read the resolution without comment and asked his pupils to express their opinions.

The youth showed great interest in solving the war in Korea.

One student commented, "If this plan goes through, it would be very good, so this fear of war

would be over."

Another said, ". . . it would be a gift from God to have a world peace and not a world war."

Still another ". . . it is the best thing that could happen there . . . if the war continues many of us boys that are now in high school will be out there fighting for our lives."

"I don't think it is up to us to decide what kind of government China should have. If they want Communism, let them have it."

Some of the opinions reflected the confusion deliberately planted by the warmongers. They said that though nothing would make them happier than peace, still we must fight "Communist aggression" and that the United States must withdraw after all the casualties because if we do the Chinese Communists "might commit aggression again."

### DEMANDS UNION BOND

LOUISVILLE, Ky. (FP).—Circuit judge W. Scott Miller ordered three striking AFL locals to post a \$25,000 bond as a guarantee against violence or intimidation at the Brown and Kentucky hotels here.

TRENTON.—Sen. Robert C. Hendrickson (R-NJ) has announced his support for the Johnson resolution to end the war in Korea. Hendrickson wrote a constituent on May 24 that he will work for "speedy and favorable consideration" of the resolution, which is now before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Wrote Hendrickson:

"This will acknowledge receipt of your note of May 22 advising me you had written Sen. Johnson concerning his resolution, S. Res. 140, has been referred to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and I want to assure that I shall be happy to work for speedy and favorable consideration of the measure."

The New Jersey Republican's endorsement of the End-the-War, withdrawal-from-Korea, resolution was considered as noteworthy, in view of the deliberate attempt of the press to keep the public from knowing about even the existence of the measure.

Despite this press black-out, however, individuals and organizations for peace have launched virtually a word-of-mouth campaign, using also leaflets and mimeographed reproductions of the Johnson resolution to get it to the people.

### 400 FARMERS IN JERSEY ATTEND PEACE RALLY

TOMS RIVER, N. J., May 28.—More than 400 farmers in this egg-producing center attended a peace meeting called by the Farmers Union last Friday which marked the largest assemblage of farmers in the last year. Many traveled 20 to 30 miles to attend.

Fred Stover, president of the Iowa Farmers Union, discussed the relation of fair farm prices to the war program and stressed the necessity to end the Korean war and establish a subsidy program to aid the farmer.

Many Negro laborers working on nearby farms were present at the meeting.

Speakers from the Eastern Division of the Farmers Union were Louis Slocum, secretary, and Alvin Christman, members of the executive board.

### Jail Volpe, Probe Frameup, CRC Asks

On the basis of the sensational testimony that the so-called "murder weapon" in the Trenton Six frameup—a soda bottle—had a 1950 date, the national headquarters of the Civil Rights Congress, which won reversal of the first death sentence of the Trenton Six, has renewed its demand for "an immediate investigation of Prosecutor Volpe's office by Gov. Driscoll and the jailing of every Trenton official who conspired to frame these six innocent men."

Shortly after testimony by Roy Eisenhart, general plant manager of the Royal Crown Bottling Co., that the bottle in question was in a warehouse until June, 1950, Arthur Garfield Hays, nationally prominent civil liberties attorney who is defending three of the men, declared it has been put into evidence "as part of a scheme to convict men of murder."

Judge Ralph E. Smalley, however, denied a motion by Hays that the court order an immediate investigation of Prosecutor Volpe's office.

In its statement, issued by William L. Patterson, national executive secretary, the CRC said, "From the day we originally entered the case back in 1948, we have charged that Prosecutor Mario Volpe, his assistant Frank Lawton and police officials involved in this Northern Scottsboro' conspired to kill six innocent men solely because they are Negroes."

The CRC continued: "During this second trial, the people of New Jersey, America and the world have seen prosecution witnesses openly perjure themselves or contradict first-trial testimony. Yet the monstrous frameup, planned by Mercer County officials and condoned by the State of New Jersey, grinds on."

The CRC warned: "Farcical as this second frameup may seem to some people, there is a tremendous

danger that, in order to save Trenton and Mercer County officials from prosecution, these six innocent men will again be found 'guilty.'"

It called for letters and wires to Gov. Alfred E. Driscoll, Trenton, N. J., demanding "that the State of New Jersey stop its attempted second frameups of the Trenton Six" and the investigation of Volpe's office.

### AUSSIES SUPPORT NEW ZEALAND STRIKERS

MELBOURNE (ALN).—Members of the Australian Ship Painters and Dockers Union have pledged financial support to striking New Zealand waterfront workers. The meeting reaffirmed the union's decision not to work seafaring ships from New Zealand. At present the ban is holding up three ships in Melbourne harbor. Meanwhile, Australian miners have voted to support an assessment for striking New Zealand miners.



SEN. HENDRICKSON

# Top Ford Local Leaders Fly To D.C. to Back Peace Move

By William Allan

DETROIT.—Sen. Edwin Johnson's resolution to stop the war in Korea on June 25 got an enthusiastic welcome in Michigan. The four top officers of Ford Local 600 wired their support immediately and went to Washington last Thursday to press for action.

Representing the 65,000 Ford workers were president Carl Stellato, vice-president Pat Rice, recording secretary William Hood and financial secretary W. G. Grant. They told Johnson:

"In answer to the heartfelt desires of the great majority of the working people of our nation, we are urging U. S. Senators Moody and Ferguson to support your resolution and to help secure immediate hearings before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee where labor and the people can express their support of your efforts."

THE MICHIGAN COUNCIL FOR PEACE also wrote Sen. Johnson, Ferguson and Moody backing the quit Korea resolution. A council meeting last Thursday named a committee to see Sen. Moody during his regular visits to Detroit.

The Peace Council is moving full steam ahead in preparation for its June 9 Michigan Round-Up for Peace. Seventy-five thousand printed leaflets are being distributed quoting the Johnson resolution in full and urging attendance at the round-up Saturday, June 9, conference 2 p.m., supper 6:30 p.m. at the Detroit Federation of Women's Clubs, Hancock and Second.

Credentials for the Round-Up are already coming in to the council's new office at 1310 Broadway, Detroit 26, from trade union locals, women's groups, church and nationality organizations. Many groups are anxious to distribute the leaflet on the Johnson resolution which also proposes that peace-lovers demand negotiations for a Big Five pact of peace and friendship and back the American Peace Congress in Chicago on June 29.

THE DODGE WORKERS COMMITTEE for Peace is circulating an opinion poll which calls for yes or no answers on the following:

1—Do you favor expanding the Korean conflict and risking world War III?

2—Do you favor limiting the Korean conflict which will result in a long, drawn-out stalemate?

3—Do you favor negotiations between U. S., France, England, China and Russia to resolve all outstanding differences and establish world peace?

EVEN the Detroit Free Press felt impelled to bow slightly to the mounting popular demand for peace. An editorial on May 23 doubted the "ultimate accomplishment of the fight" in Korea. While lauding the slaughter of Koreans and Chinese by U. S. forces, the editorial concludes: "But the uneasy feeling persists that for all the rationalizing their fine victories are won in a vacuum."

On May 25, an editorial said of the reported Soviet proposal to discuss a cease-fire in Korea: "It should receive hospitable examination by the United Nations in general and the United States in particular. There will be no peace anywhere if such approaches are given a haughty and suspicious reception."

## Vow to Continue Gordy Defense

DETROIT.—A wide spread people's movement is getting under way to aid moves for a new trial for Negro Ford Local 600 member Charles Gordy Sr. who was found "guilty of murder in the first degree" by an all-white non-workingclass jury.

Gordy defended his home at 1011 Alger from illegal entry by police officer Andreas Mellert, who, while he was in there to arrest Gordy's son, Charles, Jr., pulled a gun, kicked young Gordy and refused to allow him to properly clothe himself. Another cop, Morgan, was accused by the defense in the trial of firing the first shot from outside the house.

Gordy in self-defense fired in return, killing Mellert and wounding Morgan. The charge against young Gordy was being a participant in a robbery, which police knew was a phony, because two detectives a month before had found no evidence of robbery and two prosecutors had refused to issue warrants.

Judge Joseph Gillis ruled during the trial that the arrest of young Gordy was strictly illegal and also called to everyone's attention that Gordy, Jr., had been actually driving a Detroit Street Railway bus at the time of the alleged robbery.

Many legal observers in the courtroom thought this threw out the prosecution's entire case. They

reasoned that everything the police did was illegal when they came to that house and that Gordy Sr., was within his constitutional rights in defending his home.

In fact the brutality of the police, widespread against the Negro people, was not made the main issue in the case.

Arthur McPhaul, executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress, announced that they had pledged CRC's support to Charles Gordy, Sr., and the fight against police brutality and urged all organizations to join in these efforts.

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## Local 600 Maps Job-Level Fight Against Speedup

DEARBORN.—Every one of the 55,000 Ford workers in the River Rouge plant last week got a leaflet issued by the Local 600, UAW-CIO officers instructing them how to combat speedup. The company's reply was to fire two shop leaders in Press Steel Building who were leading a fight against speedup.

The two fired were Joe Allen, member of the union bargaining committee in Press Steel, and Tom Howard, committeeman.

While Henry Ford announces that 10,000 workers will be laid off within 60 days because of "shortage of materials," speedup has reached such heights in the Rouge plant that the entire union leadership has been forced under militant demands of the rank and file to move into action against it.

First step was the call by 26 union leaders, led by president Carl Stellato, vice president Pat Rice, recording secretary William Hood, financial secretary, Bill Grant and 22 executive board members, to the workers to refuse to be speeded up.

The union leaders' leaflet said workers should make sure what their hourly production rate is; not to permit any foreman to speed them up; not to accept discipline for not making production; get their union committeeman if the company jacks up production.

Also, attend personal needs as

necessary (24 minutes a day are allowed); workers are not required to make up production on a job due to breakdowns of machines, lack of stock, lack of uniform flow of stock; if a worker is late he is not required to make up produc-

tion for the lost time. The union leaders warned to be especially vigilant of method engineers and time study chasers of the company who spy on workers to catch them standing idle for a few seconds.

## PRESSURE RISES FOR VETO OF MICH. 'STOOLIE' BILL

DETROIT.—Arthur McPhaul of the Civil Rights Congress led a delegation to Lansing where he declared to Gov. Williams that Senate Bill 282 was an act intended to make of Michigan a "stoolie state."

McPhaul urged the Governor to veto the bill which had been steamrollered through the Legislature without even the gesture of a public hearing.

This bill provides up to life imprisonment of "subversives" and stiff punishment for anyone not informing authorities of any "subversives" they may know or suspect.

The Governor said he hadn't seen the final draft of the bill but he would "consider" the matter. Saul Grossman, representing the Committee for Protection of the Foreign Born, told the Governor that minor changes from an earlier draft wouldn't change the basic unconstitutional character of Senate Bill 282.

The delegation led by the Civil Rights Congress included Negro and white men and women representing Committee for Protection of the Foreign Born, Downtown Tenants Council, and young auto workers.

## Shoppers Eager to Sign for Peace

DETROIT.—A first-rate example for all Detroit housewives was given a group of women of the Northwest Peace Committee when they went to their neighbors with postcards to President Truman demanding a price rollback and peace.

The women went to the Dexter-Elmhurst shopping district where they live and asked shoppers to sign postcards. They had intended to stay out for two hours getting

signatures to the hundred and fifty postcards they had prepared. But the response of the shoppers was so great that all the cards were signed in less than an hour.

People thanked the women for giving them a chance to sign. One butcher asked for a hundred cards to put in his packages so that the people could mail them when they got their meat.

Almost all the people signed the cards immediately. The women

members said they would get the to pre-Korean war levels, and for cards for the butcher the next day peace.

Meanwhile, the Jewish Community Council succeeded in getting a reduction in the price ceilings of kosher meat ranging from three cents to fourteen cents per pound. The OPS "ceilings" had raised the price of kosher meat tremendously. The Council's leaders went to Phillip Hart, director of the Michigan OPS, and demanded the reduction.



## Mexicans Meet for Peace

Worker and peasant delegates to the Mexico City peace congress are shown (top) as they listen to reports. Other picture shows Gen. Heriberto Jara, delegate to the World Peace Congress and winner of the Stalin Peace Award, with the distinguished artist David Alfaro Siqueiros (right) at the congress sessions. The congress voted to get two million signatures to a petition for a Five-Power (U.S., Soviet, Britain, China, France) Peace Pact. Speakers included Luis Torres of the Mexican Peace Congress, labor leader Vicente Lombardo Toledano, Luis Carrera, finance minister in the recent Carranza Government.



## Left Gains in Italy's Vote; Rigged Ballot Robs Them

**INCOMPLETE RETURNS** of the balloting for mayors and councilors in 2,735 communes and 28 provinces of northern Italy showed that Communists and Left Socialists had received approximately 39

percent of the votes, as compared with 32 percent in the 1948 national elections.

The rightwing coalition of Christian Democrats, Republicans, Liberals and Right Socialists obtained only 53 percent of the popular vote, as against 61 percent as their combined total when they ran independently in 1948.

However, because of the rigged election law passed by the right-wing majority in the Parliament, the rightwing coalition gained control of 24 provincial capitals and two of the three largest cities—Genoa and Venice. According to this law, two-thirds of the council posts go to the winning coalition, and are apportioned according to the number of votes each party in the coalition obtained.

The Communists and Left Socialists retained control of Bologna, Savona, Pesaro and Rovigo. The rightwing bloc won control of Milan, Ascoli Piceno, Como, Trento, Sondrio, Macerata, Treviso, Brescia, Vicenza, Bergamo, Verona, Mantua and Padua. In addition, the rightwing coalition will maintain control for another five-year term of 13 provincial capitals presently under their administration.

**TWO SIGNIFICANT** trends indicated by the returns were the marked decline in popularity of Premier Alcide de Gasperi's Christian Democratic Party, and the sharp increase of votes for the fascist Social Movement Party. Losses of the Christian Democrats, as compared with their vote in 1948, approximated 116,000 in Milan, 23,000 in Bologna, 41,000 in Genoa, and 25,000 in Venice. This loss appeared to be a striking repudiation by the Italian people of the rearmament program and Italy's participation in the Atlan-



tic Alliance, which have been the principal programs of De Gasperi's party.

As for the fascist Social Movement Party, it remains a relatively small conspiratorial group, without real mass support. Nevertheless, it showed evidence of beginning to attract some of the voters of the other rightist parties, including many of the voters who abandoned the Christian Democrats.

**TWO SIGNIFICANT** trends indicated by the incomplete returns are as follows:

• The Left parties—the Communists and Left Socialists—appear to have wiped out the losses suffered during the 1948 elections and have regained the position they held in 1946, when the left-wing vote amounted to about 39

percent of the total.

• The intense anti-Communist campaign conducted by the hierarchy of the Catholic Church failed to influence the voters. Not even the members of the Christian Democratic Party heeded the order of the hierarchy.

• The vast sums poured into Italy by the Truman Administration, which John Foster Dulles estimated at more than \$2 billion in 1948, have failed to line up the Italian people on the side of Washington and Wall Street's war program.

• Only by rigging the elections was capitalist "democracy" able to negate the popular will, as expressed in the popular vote, and deprive the electors of their right of representation in government.

As more complete returns come in, some of the results indicated here may shift control of one or more cities to the Left. An estimated 9,000,000 voters turned out for the balloting in this first round of the municipal elections. The second round takes place on June 10, when 8,000,000 voters in southern communes and provinces are expected to ballot.

## the week abroad

by John Pittman

HOPES OF THE PEACE camp this week centered on the possibility of a cease-fire in Korea on June 25, one year after the Truman - MacArthur - Dulles - Sygnman Rhee conspirators attacked the Korean People's Republic. There was growing support for this objective in the United States around the resolution introduced May 17 in the U.S. Senate by Sen. Edwin C. Johnson (D-Colo). But the peace camp was confronted by new war moves of the Truman government, set against the growing crisis of world capitalism and sharpening conflicts within the camp of war and imperialism.

President Truman, who has already spent \$42 billions of the U.S. taxpayers' money on so-called "foreign aid" since World War II, pleaded for another \$6.25 billion, \$930 millions of which he proposes to spend in Asia, the bulk of which will go for arming Chiang Kai-shek's unwilling and unready conscripts.

In Korea, Gen. Ridgeway's forces executed "brilliant successes" against the straw-man of a "big spring offensive" by the Korean People's Army and their Chinese Volunteer allies. But amidst all the fantasy and pure fabrication, Maj. Gen. Van Fleet cautioned that "the enemy" could "hit us again" in force at any time he chose. While on Memorial Day 12,000 more U.S. families mourned the irrevocable loss of a son or husband as the financial pages recorded new, unprecedented profits for leading U.S. corporations.

Footnote to the Memorial Day exercises was the announcement by a spokesman for the Korean People's Republic that the documents offered to the United Nations by U.S. Delegate Warren Austin as proof that the Korean People's Army attacked first were a bunch of crude forgeries. Furthermore, the Korean spokesman proved it.

THE GROWING DILEMMA of world capitalism and sharpening conflicts among the imperialists and war-makers were revealed and intensified this week by the following developments:

- In a directive which could have been written by U.S. Secretary of State Dean Acheson, the International Monetary Fund notified its 49-member countries that they would have to modify their exchange and trade restrictions. Obviously aimed at Britain, the directive noted that "historical experience" proves groundless the argument that such restrictions are needed to "protect their economies against the impact of rearmament programs." At the same time, the Secretariat of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, admitting that the U.S.-imposed devaluation of European currencies may have "gone too far," called for revaluation. Earlier, a UN survey showed Western Europe and North America in the throes of galloping inflation.

- Rejection by the Iranian government of the U.S.-British maneuver to "illegalize"—through the U.S.-British-dominated World Court—Iran's decision to nationalize the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company threw the Labor Government into greater dependence on Washington and Wall Street. The Truman government was seeking to "extricate" their Laborite satellite by threats and bribes directed against Teheran—at the price of Britain's cession of the lion's share of its loot to Rockefeller. The Iranian government—with the people's angry fist against its back—was still talking tough, but looking for a face-saving deal.

- Latin American delegates to the UN Economic Commission for Latin America, meeting in Mexico City following the great Mexican Peace Conference, expressed fear that Wall Street war-preparations would undermine their economies. . . . In Brazil President Vargas faced opposition from pro-war interests to his proposal for price controls to relieve the cost-of-living.

- The paraphernalia of capitalist democracy was being increasingly discarded as imperialism turns to fascist measures in an effort to organize war. The new French election law was passing off for Wall Street with all rightist parties, including DeGaulists, uniting against the Communists for the June elections. . . . The U.S. press dug up an ex-government official of Bolivia to justify the recent putsch by a military junta. His justification? If the candidate elected by the majority of voters had been allowed to take his post as President, this would have been a set-back for democracy because the people don't know what is good for them. . . . In Japan, the government has postponed its revision of the occupation laws, will rule Japan according to Gen. Ridgeway's diktat.

BUT THE PEOPLE were fighting back in South Africa, where thousands of Africans, Colored people, and white veterans and unionists staged an unprecedented demonstration of militancy and solidarity in opposition to the Malan regime's attempt to disfranchise Colored voters;

In Austria, where Communists joined Socialists to elect a new President, Gen. Theodor Koerner, over the pro-Wall Street People's Party candidate, Dr. Heinrich Gleissner;

In Italy, where, although a rigged election assured a majority of seats to the pro-war bloc of De Gasperi's Christian Democrats, Republicans and rightwing Socialists, the Communists and leftwing Socialists retained their popularity amongst the people and the power to continue their fight for peace.

## High Court May Rule on Communist II Monday

WASHINGTON.

The U. S. Supreme Court did not hand down a decision on the case of the 11 Communist leaders last week, but most observers believed an opinion would be forthcoming next Monday, June 4.

Although scheduled to adjourn for the summer recess the court announced it would sit again Monday.

Only about 10 cases remain for disposition, and it is rare for the court to adjourn without taking some action on all pending business.

The court chamber, as well as the pressroom, was crowded last week with most lawyers and newsmen expecting a decision on the "11" case.

The court heard oral argument in this case last December.

# Trek to Capitol Will Ask Price Rollback

MORE THAN 600 ORGANIZED consumers are expected to be part of the delegation to Washington on June 6 to demand a real rollback in prices. Organized by the New York City Tenant, Consumer and Welfare Council, the delegation is arranging a series of appointments with Congressional leaders with whom they will discuss their program.

The Council has already received replies on communications to President Truman, Sens. Burton Maybank and Reps. Arthur Klein, Victor Ansco, James J. Hefner, Emanuel Celler and Donald O'Toole.

**TRUMAN'S LETTER** acknowledged receipt of the Council's communication which protested Congressional attempt to cut the housing program and its failure to control runaway prices. The President, through his secretary Matthew J. Connelly, cited his actions in behalf of housing and prices. He deplored the fact that Congress has set a "crippling limitation on housing program" which has an adverse effect on the defense effort.

He stated that he wanted the limitation removed. As passed by the House, the bill contains an arbitrary limit, he declared, "of 5,000 public housing units which can be started in the next fiscal year and an equally arbitrary limit of 50,000 units for each year hereafter. To all intents and purposes this means repealing the public housing provisions of the Housing Act of 1949."

In his answer to the Council with those letters he has in the past not bothered, the President is trying to show organized consumers that he is interested in their problems. However, the basis for his interest is to advance the war program of Wall Street, which is driving down the workers' purchasing power.

**THE COUNCIL** has repeatedly pointed out that the war effort is deriving tenants of public housing and that war profiteering is boosting prices upwards.

"The cost of one battleship would build three public housing projects with 1,000 units each," said Sol Salz, executive secretary of the Council. "Profiteers are using the war program to rob the consumer and the government is not proving adequate protection for consumers."

Consumers point out if the President were sincere he would remove Charles E. Wilson, big business spokesman from government policy groups.

**DEMANDS** of the Council, which has just completed a successful meat boycott, are:

- Price control with a 15 percent rollback of prices below June 15, 1950-preKorea level.

- Government guarantees that there will be no withholding of food from the market by manufacturers, canneries, wholesalers, cattlemen and others.

- Government surpluses to be sold to consumers with full production payments to farmers

- No wage freeze or increased taxes for earnings under \$5000.

- A 100 percent excess profits tax.

- Federal rent control to cover New York State. No evictions, no increases. Reduction of rents for reduction of services and repairs.

- Five hundred million dollars for 3 public housing projects. Complete of all housing already planned.

## UNION PRINTSHOP

DETROIT (FP).—The United Auto Workers (CIO) has under consideration a plan to set up a modern printing plant for its ROTC building.

The painting was done some



## Transit Union Girds for Battle on 40-Hr. Week

NEW YORK CITY'S transit workers are mobilizing for the first in their series of expected attacks against the Board of Transportation's efforts to set in motion a wage-cutting speedup plan.

CIO Transport Workers Union members moved into City Hall Plaza Friday afternoon to tell Mayor Impellitteri that the price the board hopes to exact for the 40-hour week promised transit workers is too high.

The subway and surface line workers demand that the board and city come across with the 40-hour week without any reduction in take-home pay.

Transit workers now averaging \$1.51 an hour, or \$72.48 for 48 hours work a week, would require \$1.82 an hour pay for the 40-hour week to maintain their take-home pay.

**TO FORESTALL** this needed increase required to enable the workers to make ends meet in this period of high war-dictated prices, the board began yelping that it was broke and running into debt. It was an old record. The refrain in the end amounted to a plea for higher fares.

The transit workers weren't listening to the refrain. They had listened in 1948, and in the end got tied to the fact-finding board report that promised them the 40-hour week with an attachment of strings pulled out by the board's engineers today.

The engineers told the board how it could lower the wages of 35,500 hourly paid operating workers on the city's transit lines by between \$5 and \$7 a week, draw more work through a speedup and rescheduling, and fire 2,200 workers.

That was the board's price for the 40-hour week it had promised the workers last year. The transit workers, in eight unions, rejected the board's plans completely and called the engineers' proposals "counterfeit" and "a fraud."

**CLOSE TO 1,000** TWU shop chairmen and committeemen, who met this week to map plans for a campaign to win the public to their side, condemned the board's plans. The Local 100 shop officers agreed to pull out all workers in the non-operating shops and yards for the City Hall demonstrations Friday, but many of them wanted more.

Committeemen from many of the rapid transit lines wanted to take their men off the trains—a move that would halt subway transportation for the first time in the city's history. Local 100 officers, however, said the appeal would have to be put aside.

Matthew Guinan, Local 100 president, relayed the feelings of the transit workers to the Board of Transportation, and said "we'll not be responsible for what can happen on this railroad."

## Do Die, Says U-M Young Soldiers

ANN ARBOR.—Students at the University of Michigan recently gave the brass who teach ROTC a real peace scare when they painted, "Young soldiers DO die"

on the large cannon outside the ROTC building.

The painting was done some

time in the small hours of the night. But the brass found out about it and saw to it that someone got out of bed, took his paint bucket and brush, and painted the whole cannon over.

Then they defeated their whole purpose in painting over the slogan when they announced in all the ROTC classes that the slogan had been painted and what it was.

## Duck Texas Test of Thought Control

SAN ANTONIO, Tex.

"WE RESENT either you, or the Communist Party, trying to ram a test of this law down our throats." This was the statement made by Captain N. K. Dixon, Special Investigator of the Department of Public Safety, in an interview with John Sanford, Texas Communist

who had written an open letter to the state attorney general and other law enforcement officers in which he refused to register under the Texas Communist Control Law.

The Texas Communist Control Law, modelled after the McCarran Law, provides penalties of 10 years in jail and \$10,000 fine for all Communists and members of so-called "communist front organizations" who do not register under the law.

"We did not want a test of the law at this time, and we did not want you to be the test," Dixon continued. E. Jacobson, assistant state attorney general, and two representatives from the Bexar County District Attorney's office nodded in agreement.

**STANFORD'S** defiance of Texas

little McCarran Law is now being reviewed by the Bexar County Grand Jury. The Grand Jury, which meets in May and June, is composed largely of businessmen and does not include a single worker.

**Coast Dockers**

To Open Big

Health Center

SAN FRANCISCO (FP).—An experimental health project will be undertaken here in June with the cooperation of over 95 percent of the 6,500 San Francisco members of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union.

The longshoremen, ship clerks, walking bosses and watchmen will receive free examinations at the ILWU's waterfront headquarters for heart diseases, tuberculosis, diabetes, nephritis, disabilities in sight and hearing and other serious ailments.

The examinations will be conducted by the Permanente Health Plan and paid for by the union's joint welfare fund. Federal, state and city health agencies are cooperating. It will take about two months to process all the members.

Albert Bertani, local recording secretary, said the tests "would mean money in the pocket of the men, revealing unsuspected ailments that can be treated at once without cost to themselves."

## ASK PHONE RAISE

LANSING, Mich. (FP).—The profit-swollen Michigan Bell Telephone Co. wants the state to hike nickel phones to a dime and boost residence and business phone rates.

## Rescue Rent Control, Chicago

### Tenants and Consumers Demand

CHICAGO.—The Chicago Tenants and Consumers Council this week called on Gov. Adlai Stevenson to "rescue rent control in Illinois" demanding passage of House Bill 195, now on file with the House Judiciary Committee of the Illinois Legislature.

The Bill, introduced by Representative Charles Jenkins of Chi-

cago, would enable Illinois cities to enact their own rent control measures in the absence of federal controls.

"Chicago tenants are threatened by fantastic rent increases should Congress delay the renewal of the controls which expire in June," declared Miss Jo Collier, executive secretary of the Council.

## \$30,675 To Go in The Worker Drive

The Daily Worker and The Worker reached 84.6 percent of their \$200,000 annual fund appeal, Philip Bart, general manager, announced this week. The paper has to date received contributions of \$160,575.24 from state organizations and \$8,730.56 from individual supporters, for a total of \$169,325.80.

An earlier progress report on the fund appeal this week incorrectly stated that North Carolina and New England had not completed their drives. Both state organizations have, in fact, reached their goals.

# War-Made Inflation, Layoffs Make 3 Cents Wage Boost Hollow

**DETROIT.**—No cheers came from the auto workers on news of a three-cent-an-hour increase June 1, based on the five-year war contracts escalator clauses signed by UAW President Walter Reuther.

Anxiety and anger rather is the mood of the workers as war-made layoffs continue to mount with thousands of workers already on the streets who will not collect the raise; they are now standing to collect \$24 a week at the unemployment compensation offices.

Layoffs are getting bigger each day. Ford-Lincoln announces a 6,000 layoff, Kaiser-Frazer reports layoffs will be back to 1947, with no one being called back with less seniority than that. Studebaker and Nash report 20 percent layoffs. Ford has already cut 10,000 in the last year and 10,000 are scheduled to go in 60 days. Hudson Motor announces that out of a working force of 26,000 last year only 10,000 may be called back. Hudson is totally shut down at present.

The 30,000 employees at Dodge Main Chrysler plant are hearing that 30 percent will be laid off in June. Up in Flint large sections of the 20,000 Chevrolet workers are working only three days. Buick and Fisher say layoffs are coming. General Motors admits nationally to 7,000 laid off. They don't include thousands who are on short work weeks.

When the war-made steel cut goes into effect soon, auto will get only 65 percent of its steel and some 300,000 auto workers are expected to be unemployed. No employer will deny here that war changeovers will take less than eight months to one year and the workers will walk the streets idle during that period.

The restrictions in trade brought about by the war economy and imperialist aggression is delivering smashing blows at workers' security in the industry. An estimated 4,000,000 used and new cars lie in the showrooms and storage places. Because of the embargo on trade with the Soviet Union, the New Democracies and New China, all foreign exports have been completely dried up. At home the dealers admit that the bottom has fallen completely out of both the new and used car markets as the 4,000,000 stockpile of autos so graphically illustrate.

War-made inflation is taking its toll of the home market. Rising prices (9.6 percent rise in cost of living here in the last year), increased taxes, rises in rents.

Thus in its efforts to capture the markets of the world through war, Wall Street undermines both its domestic and foreign markets (which markets require peace and reopening trade relations with the USSR, China and the New Democracies).

Auto workers are beginning to tie up many of the issues into a fighting program. At Dodge Chrysler plant several hundred signed a leaflet recently demanding a fight against speedup which they felt was working them out of a job, demanded a guaranteed 40-hour work week and a campaign against all war-made restrictions of metals which cause resulting layoffs.

And being tied in with this series of shop struggles is demands for wage increases. In Chrysler, Canada, it's for 40 cents an hour; in Ford plant, Windsor, Canada, it's for 25 cents an hour. Carl Stellato, president of the decisive 65,000 member Ford Rouge Local, writes in Ford Facts that unless larger wage increases are coming the abrogation of the five-year

## OK City FEPC Petition; Seek 50,000 Signatures

**DETROIT.**—For the first time in this city's history voters will have the opportunity to place an ordinance on the statute books that will make punishable by law any act of discrimination, practiced by employers. Attorney George Crockett was notified this week by City Corporation Counsel Assistant James Walsh that the city FEPC ordinance Crockett had drafted has been certified.

Sponsored by the Greater Detroit Negro Labor Council and a number of Negro and white trade unionists, the ordinance will be placed on the fall election ballot for approval by the voters.

The Negro Labor Council is at present establishing a broad committee of citizens and groups to obtain the 50,000 signatures needed to place the ordinance on the ballot.

The proposed law states:

"An ordinance prohibiting discrimination in employment because of race, color, religion, sex, nationality or ancestry by employers, employment agencies, labor organizations and others; provide for the creation of a Detroit FEPC; prescribing its duties and powers and providing penalties."

Such a weapon in the battle against ever-widening discrimination now being given such impetus here by the war economy is needed to fight for jobs for Negro workers, men and women who are being laid off.

## Fete Patterson Here June 16

**DETROIT.**—William L. Patterson, national executive director of the Civil Rights Congress, will be the guest of honor at a reception Saturday night, June 16, at the air-conditioned Dairy Workers Hall, 15840 Second Blvd.

The reception-dance, sponsored by the Civil Rights Congress of Michigan, will honor Mr. Patterson and local union, church and civic leaders for their outstanding achievements in the fight for civil rights.

Two days after the reception, on June 18, Mr. Patterson will face trial a second time in Washington, D. C., for alleged contempt of Congress arising out of his appearance before the House Lobbying Committee.

At that hearing, Patterson was the intended victim of an assault by Rep. Lanham of Georgia, who called Patterson a "black s.o.b."

Reservations for the reception-dance now available at \$3.50 per couple at 1442 Griswold, phone WO 1-6278.

contract is on the order of business.

Twenty thousand tool and die-makers in Detroit are now moving to wipe out a 37½ to 47½-cent-an-hour wage inequity that exists where tool and die workers in Ford, General Motors, Chrysler, Briggs and Budd get that much lower hourly pay rates than men in the jobbing shops.

All these movements, together with the 1,000 AFL and CIO local union leaders last week who met and supported the 8½-cent-an-hour wage demand of 3,800 Detroit Street Railway strikers, now going into their seventh week, shows the "bursting-at-the-seams" situation prevailing here against wage freezes and escalators with their three-cent hand-outs.

## Johnson Korea Plan Backed By Youth Here

**DETROIT.**—Young Detroiters support Sen. Johnson's proposal to quit Korea June 25. Many of course, do not know about it because the newspapers have not given the proposal much publicity.

## Ford Woman On Delegation

**DETROIT.**—Mrs. Gussie Weaver, outstanding Negro woman leader from Ford Local 600, UAW-CIO, accompanied a delegation of twenty women to Washington, D. C. in protest against attempts to deport 28 women from the United States.

Mrs. Weaver went as an official delegate from Local 600, largest local union in the world with 60,000 members. Representing the Motor Building on the Local's General Council, she is also chairman of the Women's Auxiliary and chairwoman of the Electric Committee of her building. Accompanying her from Detroit was Mrs. Mattie Lee Woodson, Negro woman civic leader and wife of a Ford worker.

The delegation, organized by the National Women's Appeal for the Rights of Foreign-Born Americans, saw the assistant to the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization, several Congressmen, an assistant to the Attorney General, and presidential secretary David Niles. They also heard appeals before the Board of Immigration Appeals in the cases of John Zydok, Detroit resident and father of two World War II veterans, and Rose Nelson from New York City.

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## Trip Abroad Costs Auto Worker's Job

**GRAND RAPIDS.**—William M. Glenn, well-known Negro UAW leader, was fired by the Hayes Manufacturing Co. here last week simply because he visited France, Italy and the Soviet Union while on leave of absence.

Despite having granted the leave, the company fired Glenn upon his return, complaining of the publicity which accompanied Glenn's attendance, with 15 other American workers, at the May Day celebration in Moscow.

Glen expects to get the backing of his UAW local in seeking reinstatement, pointing out that his dismissal was in complete violation of the contract.

"Can't a man take a trip any more?" Glenn asked. "It's a free country, isn't it?"

The 16 American workers flew to Paris April 20 and were the guests of European trade unions while abroad. They visited France and Italy as well as the USSR. The Federal Council of Soviet Trade Unions was their host in Russia where, Glenn said, the American group was able to travel anywhere they chose and talk with anyone.

## Cobo Endangers DSR Pension Fund

**DETROIT.**—Eleven million dollars in city workers pension funds, reportedly invested in Detroit Street Railway bonds may be wiped out as news leaks around City Hall that the DSR is heading towards bankruptcy. Mayor Cobo has kept locked out 3,800 AFL transit workers in a strike for 7 weeks.

The workers want a 8½¢ an hour increase.

The bankers who own most of the bonds of the DSR are reported threatening to push the DSR into bankruptcy the minute one interest payment is not met.

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PENNA.  
EDITION

# The Worker

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## 2'000 IN BETHLEHEM BLAST FURNACE WALKOUT

BETHLEHEM.—An estimated 2,000 workers in the Bethlehem Steel Co.'s blast furnace walked off the job here last week in a protest over incentive pay rates.

The workers in the heart of the huge mill, were demanding increases ranging up to 14 cents an hour in accordance with their vastly increased output. They are members of CIO Steelworkers Local 2598.

The walkout, which lasted one day, reflects the anger of the workers resulting from the speedup and deterioration in working conditions heightened since the onset of the Korean conflict.

Previously, workers in the Ingot Mould Foundry had walked out in protest over working Sundays without premium pay.

The local press tried to play down the extent of the blast furnace protest by reporting only 500 workers had walked out. The company rushed insinuating the workers were trained into print with a feverish statement for demanding higher pay.

## BAPTIST HEAD HITS FRAMEUP OF JENKINS

PHILADELPHIA.—Rev. D. V. Jemison, president of the 4,000,000 strong National Baptist Conference has called for a "thorough investigation" of the Philadelphia police in convicting Byard Jenkins for a murder to which a white man confessed. He has also urged all Americans to fight for Byard Jenkins' freedom as a symbol of the fight to stop discrimination against the Negro people.

THE FOLLOWING is the statement by Rev. D. V. Jemison, president of the National Baptist Conference, in calling for the freedom of Byard Jenkins:

COMING OUT of the Deep South to this City of Brotherly Love, I am greatly distressed and alarmed to find that, while a thorough-going investigation is being made of the charge that the police were guilty of violence and threats in obtaining an untrue confession of murder from one Rudolph Sheeler, a white man, the authorities here have taken no steps whatever looking toward a similar investigation of the manner in which a repudiated confession was obtained from Byard Jenkins, a young Negro charged with the murder of Mrs. Kathryn Mellor, a white woman.

I AM ESPECIALLY disturbed by this evidence of discrimination against this Negro youth who is now serving a sentence of imprisonment for life, because of the fact that shortly after his conviction one Herbert L. Gulembo, a white man who had formerly lived in Philadelphia and knew the dead woman, voluntarily came into the police station at Saginaw, Mich., stated that it was he who killed Mrs. Mellor, and then signed a confession giving full details of the crime.

THIS SAME MAN, Gulembo, is at this moment under arrest in Ludington, Mich., on the admitted charge that, a few days ago, he begged a ride from a white woman motorist and brutally beat her, robbed her, threw her out upon the road unconscious and then

made off with her automobile.

Byard Jenkins says that his confession was extorted under threats to beat his brains out. In view of the fact that a similar claim was substantiated in this same city in the case of the white man, Sheeler, I feel that Jenkins' case should be thoroughly and impartially investigated.

BYARD JENKINS is not merely an individual; he is also a symbol of the injustice, persecution, indignity and discrimination to which 15,000,000 Negro people and millions of other minority peoples living in our country have been subjected for many years.

I feel that it is the bounden duty of every self-respecting citizen of America, regardless of his race, color, religion or national origin, to fight this pernicious cancer in our democracy which exists today not only in the South but also in the North.

I AM MOST HAPPY to note that young Jenkins is being represented in an application to the Governor of Pennsylvania for a pardon by Mr. Ralph Powe, a Negro lawyer of New York, and Mr. David Levinson, a Jewish lawyer of Philadelphia, serving without fee.

Thus we have a Christian and a Jew, a Negro and a white man, working together and illustrating my most fervent wish, that ALL decent and honest folk act in fullest cooperation with each other for the purpose of securing true justice for Byard Jenkins.

Signed: D. V. JEMISON,  
President, National  
Baptist Conference,  
U. S. A.

## Readers Out to Get 1,000 Subs by June 30

PHILADELPHIA.—With the slogan of "Enroll Every Reader of The Worker in the Fight for Peace," 80 hard-working delegates to the readers' conference last Sunday enthusiastically laid the groundwork for an over-the-top circulation drive in Eastern Pennsylvania.

1. 1,000 new Pennsylvania Worker subs.

2. Doubling of the weekly bundle order to 1,500.

3. 100 new Daily Worker subs.

IN CONCLUDING the afternoon session, Phil Bart, general manager of the Daily Worker and The Worker, declared:

"We have started something new and very significant here. This conference will have a tremendous effect on all those watching us throughout the country."

"I am sure that The Worker in Eastern Pennsylvania will have a proud record and reach thousands in the fight for peace."

In concretely linking The Worker drive with the fight for peace, delegates agreed to win support to the Johnson resolution on the Korean war from every reader

reached in the course of the special mobilization this weekend.

IN ADDITION, DELEGATES to the peace panel also formed teams of five, each to gather 50 subs, and each to sponsor a delegate to the National Peace Congress in Chicago, June 29, to July 1.

With writers John Pittman, George Morris, and Abner Berry participating in panel discussions, the conference agreed to set-up readers clubs and committees in every major area of Philadelphia and Eastern Pennsylvania.

The first highpoint in the drive in this weekend by which time readers are to have secured 400 of the 1,000 sub goal.

The campaign for The Worker readers is to continue through the month, winding up just as the National Peace Congress in Chicago begins.

## Phila. Unionists Prepare For Chicago Peace Parley

PHILADELPHIA.—Peace activities are on the increase here with interest in the June 29 National Peace Congress growing. Among events during the last two weeks: The Philadelphia Joint Council of the Distributive Workers Union voted to recommend to all

(Continued on Page 8)



## Mexicans Meet for Peace

Worker and peasant delegates to the Mexico City peace congress are shown (top) as they listen to reports. Other picture shows Gen. Heriberto Jara, delegate to the World Peace Congress and winner of the Stalin Peace Award, with the distinguished artist David Alfaro Siqueiros (right) at the congress sessions. The congress voted to get two million signatures to a petition for a Five-Power (U.S., Soviet, Britain, China, France) Peace Pact. Speakers included Luis Torres of the Mexican Peace Congress, labor leader Vicente Lombardo Toledano, Luis Cabrera, finance minister in the recent Carranza Government.



## Left Gains in Italy's Vote; Rigged Ballot Robs Them

**INCOMPLETE RETURNS** of the balloting for mayors and councilors in 2,735 communes and 28 provinces of northern Italy showed that Communists and Left Socialists had received approximately 39 percent of the votes, as compared with 32 percent in the 1948 national elections.

The rightwing coalition of Christian Democrats, Republicans, Liberals and Right Socialists obtained only 53 percent of the popular vote, as against 61 percent as their combined total when they ran independently in 1948.

However, because of the rigged election law passed by the rightwing majority in the Parliament, the rightwing coalition gained control of 24 provincial capitals and two of the three largest cities—Genoa and Venice. According to this law, two-thirds of the council posts go to the winning coalition, and are apportioned according to the number of votes each party in the coalition obtained.

The Communists and Left Socialists retained control of Bologna, Savona, Pesaro and Rovigo. The rightwing bloc won control of Milan, Ascoli Piceno, Como, Trento, Sondrio, Macerata, Treviso, Brescia, Vicenza, Bergamo, Verona, Mantua and Padua. In addition, the rightwing coalition will maintain control for another five-year term of 13 provincial capitals presently under their administration.

**TWO SIGNIFICANT** trends indicated by the returns were the marked decline in popularity of Premier Alcide de Gasperi's Christian Democratic Party, and the sharp increase of votes for the fascist Social Movement Party. Losses of the Christian Democrats, as compared with their vote in 1948, approximated 116,000 in Milan, 23,000 in Bologna, 41,000 in Genoa, and 25,000 in Venice. This loss appeared to be a striking repudiation by the Italian people of the rearmament program and Italy's participation in the Atlantic



DeGASPERI

tie Alliance, which have been the principal programs of De Gasperi's party.

As for the fascist Social Movement Party, it remains a relatively small conspiratorial group, without real mass support. Nevertheless, it showed evidence of beginning to attract some of the voters of the other rightist parties, including many of the voters who abandoned the Christian Democrats.

**TWO SIGNIFICANT** trends indicated by the incomplete returns are as follows:

- The Left parties—the Communists and Left Socialists—appear to have wiped out the losses suffered during the 1948 elections and have regained the position they held in 1946 when the left-wing vote amounted to about 39

- percent of the total.
- The intense anti-Communist campaign conducted by the hierarchy of the Catholic Church failed to influence the voters. Not even the members of the Christian Democratic Party heeded the order of the hierarchy.

- The vast sums poured into Italy by the Truman Administration, which John Foster Dulles estimated at more than \$2 billion in 1948, have failed to line up the Italian people on the side of Washington and Wall Street's war program.

- Only by rigging the elections was capitalist "democracy" able to negate the popular will, as expressed in the popular vote, and deprive the electors of their right of representation in government.

As more complete returns come in, some of the results indicated here may shift control of one or more cities to the Left. An estimated 9,000,000 voters turned out for the balloting in this first round of the municipal elections. The second round takes place on June 10, when 8,000,000 voters in southern communes and provinces are expected to ballot.

The U. S. Supreme Court did not hand down a decision on the case of the 11 Communist leaders last week, but most observers believed an opinion would be forthcoming next Monday, June 4.

Although scheduled to adjourn for the summer recess, the court announced it would sit again Monday.

## the week abroad

by John Pittman

HOPES OF THE PEACE camp this week centered on the possibility of a cease-fire in Korea on June 25, one year after the Truman - MacArthur - Dulles - Sygnman Rhee conspirators attacked the Korean People's Republic. There was growing support for this objective in the United States around the resolution introduced May 17 in the U.S. Senate by Sen. Edwin C. Johnson (D-Colo). But the peace camp was confronted by new war moves of the Truman government, set against the growing crisis of world capitalism and sharpening conflicts within the camp of war and imperialism.

President Truman, who has already spent \$42 billions of the U.S. taxpayers' money on so-called "foreign aid" since World War II, pleaded for another \$6.25 billion, \$930 millions of which he proposes to spend in Asia, the bulk of which will go for arming Chiang Kai-shek's unwilling and unready conscripts.

In Korea, Gen. Ridgeway's forces executed "brilliant successes" against the straw-man of a "big spring offensive" by the Korean People's Army and their Chinese Volunteer allies. But amidst all the fantasy and pure fabrication, Maj. Gen. Van Fleet cautioned that "the enemy" could "hit us again" in force at any time he chose. While on Memorial Day 12,000 more U.S. families mourned the irrevocable loss of a son or husband as the financial pages recorded new, unprecedented profits for leading U.S. corporations.

Footnote to the Memorial Day exercises was the announcement by a spokesman for the Korean People's Republic that the documents offered to the United Nations by U.S. Delegate Warren Austin as proof that the Korean People's Army attacked first were a bunch of crude forgeries. Furthermore, the Korean spokesman proved it.

THE GROWING DILEMMA of world capitalism and sharpening conflicts among the imperialists and war-makers were revealed and intensified this week by the following developments:

- In a directive which could have been written by U.S. Secretary of State Dean Acheson, the International Monetary Fund notified its 49-member countries that they would have to modify their exchange and trade restrictions. Obviously aimed at Britain, the directive noted that "historical experience" proves groundless the argument that such restrictions are needed to "protect their economies against the impact of rearmament programs." At the same time, the Secretariat of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, admitting that the U.S.-imposed devaluation of European currencies may have "gone too far," called for revaluation. Earlier, a UN survey showed Western Europe and North America in the throes of galloping inflation.

- Rejection by the Iranian government of the U.S.-British maneuver to "illegalize"—through the U.S.-British-dominated World Court—Iran's decision to nationalize the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company threw the Labor Government into greater dependence on Washington and Wall Street. The Truman government was seeking to "extricate" their Laborite satellite by threats and bribes directed against Teheran—at the price of Britain's cession of the lion's share of its loot to Rockefeller. The Iranian government—with the people's angry fist against its back—was still talking tough, but looking for a face-saving deal.

- Latin American delegates to the UN Economic Commission for Latin America, meeting in Mexico City following the great Mexican Peace Conference, expressed fear that Wall Street war-preparations would undermine their economies. . . . In Brazil President Vargas faced opposition from pro-war interests to his proposal for price controls to relieve the cost-of-living.

- The paraphernalia of capitalist democracy was being increasingly discarded as imperialism turns to fascist measures in an effort to organize war. The new French election law was paying off for Wall Street with all rightist parties, including DeGaulists, uniting against the Communists for the June elections. . . . The U.S. press dug up an ex-government official of Bolivia to justify the recent putsch by a military junta. His justification? If the candidate elected by the majority of voters had been allowed to take his post as President, this would have been a set-back for democracy because the people don't know what is good for them. . . . In Japan, the government has postponed its revision of the occupation laws, will rule Japan according to Gen. Ridgeway's diktat.

BUT THE PEOPLE were fighting back in South Africa, where thousands of Africans, Colored people, and white veterans and unionists staged an unprecedented demonstration of militancy and solidarity in opposition to the Malan regime's attempt to disfranchise Colored voters;

In Austria, where Communists joined Socialists to elect a new President, Gen. Theodor Koerner, over the pro-Wall Street People's Party candidate, Dr. Heinrich Gleissner;

In Italy, where, although a rigged election assured a majority of seats to the pro-war bloc of De Gasperi's Christian Democrats, Republicans and rightwing Socialists, the Communists and leftwing Socialists retained their popularity amongst the people and the power to continue their fight for peace.

## High Court May Rule on Communist II Monday

WASHINGTON.

The U. S. Supreme Court did not hand down a decision on the case of the 11 Communist leaders last week, but most observers believed an opinion would be forthcoming next Monday,

Only about 10 cases remain for disposition, and it is rare for the court to adjourn without taking some action on all pending business.

The court chamber, as well as the pressroom, was crowded last week with most lawyers and newsmen expecting a decision on the "11" case.

The court heard oral argument in this case last December.

# Trek to Capitol Will Ask Price Rollback

MORE THAN 600 ORGANIZED consumers are expected to be part of the delegation to Washington on June 6 to demand a real rollback in prices. Organized by the New York City Tenant, Consumer and Welfare Council, the delegation is arranging a series of appointments with Congressional leaders with whom they will discuss their program.

The Council has already received replies on communications to President Truman, Sens. Burnet Maybank and Reps. Arthur Klein, Victor Ansco, James J. Hefnerman, Emanuel Celler and Donald O'Toole. \*

TRUMAN'S LETTER acknowledged receipt of the Council's communication which protested Congressional attempt to cut the housing program and its failure to control runaway prices. The President, through his secretary Matthew J. Connelly, cited his actions in behalf of housing and prices. He deplored the fact that Congress has set a "crippling limitation on housing program" which has an adverse effect on the defense effort.

He stated that he wanted the limitation removed. As passed by the House, the bill contains an arbitrary limit, he declared, "of 5,000 public housing units which can be started in the next fiscal year and an equally arbitrary limit of 50,000 units for each year hereafter. To all intents and purposes this means repealing the public housing provisions of the Housing Act of 1949."

In his answer to the Council with those letters he has in the past not bothered, the President is trying to show organized consumers that he is interested in their problems. However, the basis for his interest is to advance the war program of Wall Street, which is driving down the workers' purchasing power. \*

THE COUNCIL has repeatedly pointed out that the war effort is deriving tenants of public housing and that war profiteering is boosting prices upwards.

"The cost of one battleship would build three public housing projects with 1,000 units each," said Sol Salz, executive secretary of the Council. "Profiteers are using the war program to rob the consumer and the government is not proving adequate protection for consumers."

Consumers point out if the President were sincere he would remove Charles E. Wilson, big business spokesman from government policy groups. \*

DEMANDS of the Council, which has just completed a successful meat boycott, are:

- Price control with a 15 percent rollback of prices below June 15, 1950-preKorea level.

- Government guarantees that there will be no withholding of food from the market by manufacturers, canneries, wholesalers, cattlemen and others.

- Government surpluses to be sold to consumers with full production payments to farmers.

- No wage freeze or increased taxes for earnings under \$5000.

- A 100 percent excess profits tax.

- Federal rent control to cover New York State. No evictions, no increases. Reduction of rents for reduction of services and repairs.

- Five hundred million dollars for 3 public housing projects. Complete of all housing already planned.

## UNION PRINTSHOP

DETROIT (FP).—The United Auto Workers (CIO) has under consideration a plan to set up a modern printing plant for its numerous publishing jobs.



## Transit Union Girds for Battle on 40-Hr. Week

NEW YORK CITY'S transit workers are mobilizing for the first in their series of expected attacks against the Board of Transportation's efforts to set in motion a wage-cutting, speedup plan.

CIO Transport Workers Union members moved into City Hall Plaza Friday afternoon to tell Mayor Impellitteri that the price the board hopes to exact for the 40-hour week promised transit workers is too high.

The subway and surface line workers demand that the board and city come across with the 40-hour week without any reduction in take-home pay.

Transit workers now averaging \$1.51 an hour, or \$72.48 for 48 hours' work a week, would require \$1.82 an hour pay for the 40-hour week to maintain their take-home pay. \*

TO FORESTALL this needed increase required to enable the workers to make ends meet in this period of high war-dictated prices, the board began yelping that it was broke and running into debt. It was an old record. The refrain in the end amounted to a plea for higher fares.

The transit workers weren't listening to the refrain. They had listened in 1948, and in the end got tied to the fact-finding board report that promised them the 40-hour week with an attachment of strings pulled out by the board's engineers today.

The engineers told the board how it could lower the wages of 35,500 hourly paid operating workers on the city's transit lines by between \$5 and \$7 a week, draw more work through a speedup and rescheduling, and fire 2,200 workers.

That was the board's price for the 40-hour week it had promised the workers last year. The transit workers, in eight unions, rejected the board's plans completely and called the engineers' proposals "counterfeit" and "a fraud."

CLOSE TO 1,000 TWU shop chairmen and committeemen, who met this week to map plans for a campaign to win the public to their side, condemned the board's plans. The Local 100 shop officers agreed to pull out all workers in the non-operating shops and yards for the City Hall demonstrations Friday, but many of them wanted more.

Committeemen from many of the rapid transit lines wanted to take their men off the trains—a move that would halt subway transportation for the first time in the city's history. Local 100 officers, however, said the appeal would have to be put aside.

Matthew Guinan, Local 100 president, relayed the feelings of the transit workers to the Board of Transportation, and said "we'll not be responsible for what can happen on this railroad."

## Do Die, Says U-M Young Soldiers

ANN ARBOR.—Students at the University of Michigan recently gave the brass who teach ROTC a real peace scare when they painted, "Young soldiers DO die" on the large cannon outside the ROTC building. The painting was done some

time in the small hours of the night. But the brass found out about it and saw to it that someone got out of bed, took his paint bucket and brush, and painted the whole cannon over.

Then they defeated their whole purpose in painting over the slogan when they announced in all the ROTC classes that the slogan had been painted and what it was.

## Duck Texas Test of Thought Control

SAN ANTONIO, Tex. "WE RESENT either you, or the Communist Party, trying to ram a test of this law down our throats." This was the statement made by Captain N. K. Dixon, Special Investigator of the Department of Public Safety, in an interview with John Sanford, Texas Communist who had written an open letter to the state attorney general and other law enforcement officers in which he refused to register under the Texas Communist Control Law.

ing up his constitutional right to protection against self-incrimination under the Smith and McCarran laws.

Texas progressives have interpreted the refusal of the attorney general to enforce the Communist Control Law as a victory for the democratic beliefs of the people of Texas in freedom of speech, and as a silent admission of the unconstitutionality of the law.

Stanford's defiance of Texas' little McCarran Law is now being reviewed by the Bexar County Grand Jury. The Grand Jury, which meets in May and June, is composed largely of businessmen and does not include a single worker.

## Coast Dockers To Open Big Health Center

SAN FRANCISCO (FP).—An experimental health project will be undertaken here in June with the cooperation of over 95 percent of the 6,500 San Francisco members of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union.

The longshoremen, ship clerks, walking bosses and watchmen will receive free examinations at the ILWU's waterfront headquarters for heart diseases, tuberculosis, diabetes, nephritis, disabilities in sight and hearing and other serious ailments.

The examinations will be conducted by the Permanente Health Plan and paid for by the union's joint welfare fund. Federal, state and city health agencies are cooperating. It will take about two months to process all the members.

Albert Bertani, local recording secretary, said the tests "would mean money in the pocket of the men, revealing unsuspected ailments that can be treated at once without cost to themselves."

## ASK PHONE RAISE

LANSING, Mich. (FP).—The profit-swollen Michigan Bell Telephone Co. wants the state to hike nickel phones to a dime and boost residence and business phone rates.

## Rescue Rent Control, Chicago Tenants and Consumers Demand

CHICAGO.—The Chicago Tenants and Consumers Council this week called on Gov. Adlai Stevenson to "rescue rent control in Illinois" demanding passage of House Bill 195, now on file with the House Judiciary Committee of the Illinois Legislature.

The Bill, introduced by Representative Charles Jenkins of Chi-

cago, would enable Illinois cities to enact their own rent control measures in the absence of federal controls.

"Chicago tenants are threatened by fantastic rent increases should Congress delay the renewal of the controls which expire in June," declared Miss Jo Collier, executive secretary of the Council.

## \$30,675 To Go in The Worker Drive

The Daily Worker and The Worker reached 84.6 percent of their \$200,000 annual fund appeal, Philip Bart, general manager, announced this week. The paper has to date received contributions of \$160,575.24 from state organizations and \$8,730.56 from individual supporters, for a total of \$169,325.80.

An earlier progress report on the fund appeal this week incorrectly stated that North Carolina and New England had not completed their drives. Both state organizations have, in fact, reached their goals.

# Fight on 'Oath' Bill At Critical Stage

PHILADELPHIA.—The campaign to defeat the Pechan Loyalty Oath Bill, S 27, is now in a critical stage. Now that the bill has been passed by the state Senate and had its first reading in the House, the fight to send the measure back to committee for public hearings leading to its final defeat must be vigorously pressed if the police state measure is to be abandoned.

The tremendous opposition to the bill that forced the withdrawal of the original Pechan Bill is being led by the Teachers Union and has been widely participated in by educators and other professional people.

Labor groups, however, notably the AFL and CIO have not played an active part in the movement to defeat the Pechan Bill.

This is true, too, of community organizations such as the parent-teacher associations, Negro organizations, and neighborhood civic clubs—all of which are necessary to force the withdrawal of the loyalty oath measure in this last minute effort.

The newest changes in the Pechan Bill announced by Rep. Ivan C. Watkins, chairman of the State Government Committee, are changes for the worse. It now provides, for example:

A GOVERNMENT employee or a public school teacher may be discharged or suspended on a "reasonable doubt" concerning his loyalty.

## 'Give It the Ax,' Post-Gazette Says of Pechan Oath Bill

PITTSBURGH.—The Pittsburgh Post-Gazette has condemned the Pechan loyalty oath bill and called upon the state legislature to have "the good judgment to do what the Ohio Assembly did with a similar proposal two years ago—GIVE IT THE AX!"

The newspaper declares: "We are glad that 263 of this State's leading college and university professors, clergymen and other professionals have signed a statement protesting the Pechan loyalty oath

bill as a threat to the continued existence of our free institutions."

"The loyalty oath—is capable of much harm. It would only be a sop to those who feel that anyone who disagrees with him is subversive and that any evil, material or spiritual, can be driven off by the simple device of passing a law.

"In many ways this restrictive legislation, no matter how well intentioned, would threaten the foundations of our republic—free speech and free opinion."

## Westinghouse Wage Offer Tied in With Price Hike

EAST PITTSBURGH, Pa.—The Westinghouse Electric Corporation, which reported record-making profits of \$78,000,000 last year, is willing to give a general nine-cent hourly increase to all, but wants the four unions, which together represent about 90 percent of the 106,000 employees, to approve the offer immediately. The reason is that the corporation would then be able to include the raise in determining price ceilings on its products.

None of the four unions—United Electrical Workers, Independent; CIO International Union of Electrical Workers; AFL Independent

Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, or the Federation of Westinghouse Salaried Employees Unions have accepted the offer. Negotiations have been going on for some time.

THE CIO-IUE HAS threatened a strike of the 51,000 workers it represents unless the corporation submits the dispute over wages and the union's demand for a union shop to the Wage Stabilization Board. The IUE gave the 60-day notice required by the Taft-Hartley Act, so it would be free to call a strike June 11 or later. The organization is demanding the raise be retroactive to April 15.

Under the law the Wage Stabilization Board could handle the dispute only if both the union and company agreed to be bound by the board's recommendations or if President Truman certified the strike as a threat to the national welfare.

A petition filed by the UE, Independent, for a new representation election at the local Westinghouse plant is pending at this time before the National Labor Relations Board. The Board, in a move plainly aimed to help the IUE, has notified that union extension of the contract would bar a new employee representation election.

## Mark Birthday Of Whitman

CAMDEN, N. J.—The annual birthday celebration at Walt Whitman's tomb in Harleigh Cemetery, Camden, will be held Sunday, June 3, at 2 p.m.

Lloyd Brown, one of the editors of Masses and Mainstream and author of the forthcoming novel Iron City will speak, along with Walter Lowenfels, John Norman and others. Harleigh Cemetery is easily reached by car, or direct busses (Nos. 61, 65, 67 or 69) from 13th and Markets St., Philadelphia.

## Mrs. Robeson, Marcantonio Speak June 6

PHILADELPHIA.—The Progressive Party will open its 1951 election drive with a rally next Wednesday, June 6, at the Met, Broad and Poplar Sts.

Former Congressman Vito Marcantonio and Mrs. Eslande Goode Robeson are the featured speakers.

The rally will support the campaign to elect John Holton and Alice E. Liveright, Progressive candidates for City Council.

Progressive leaders meanwhile called for an all-out drive for 12,000 signatures on nominating petitions to be obtained by June 11.

## Plan Chicago Peace Parley

(Continued from Page 1)  
affiliated locals that delegates be sent to the National Peace Congress in Chicago. The recommendation is being discussed in the locals, and the insurance local has already voted to endorse this action.

The executive board of Local 155, United Electrical Workers, has voted to send an observer to the Congress.

In Easton at a shop meeting of the Fur and Leather Workers' Union, 105 out of 115 union members present signed a telegram to President Truman supporting his removal of General MacArthur and demanding negotiations for peace in Korea and the withdrawal of our troops.

Fifteen hundred people attended a discussion on "Steps Toward Peace" sponsored by the Joint Forum Committee. Speakers were Dr. Mordecai Johnson, president of Howard University; Sen. Flanders of Vermont and Norman Thomas.

The Labor Youth League has met with an excellent response in Saturday activities collecting answers on a peace ballot. Last week the youth group took polls in North and West Philadelphia.

A group of independent peace lovers, calling themselves the Non-Partisan Supporters of Senator Johnson's Resolution have been circulating copies of the peace resolution, addressed to President Truman, in the form of a peace ballot. The resolution, introduced in the U. S. Senate on May 17 by Senator Edwin Johnson of Colorado, proposed an armistice in Korea and withdrawal of all foreign troops from Korea.

The Philadelphia Council of the American Peace Congress has opened headquarters at 1415 Locust St. They report much interest in the Chicago Peace Congress, and are ready to supply information and material for local peace groups.

## Seek to Pin 'Contempt' On Nelson Trial Lawyer

By Art Shields

PITTSBURGH.—Judge Michael A. Musmanno made a desperate effort to wreck the "sedition" trial defense last week by sentencing defense counsel Hymen Schlesinger to prison on a framed "contempt" charge.

Musmanno sentenced Schlesinger to an indefinite term as the State was about to rest its case at the end of the first five months of the trial.

The two defendants, whom Musmanno wants to jail for 20 years, are Andy Onda, the Communist Party's organizer among steel workers, and James Dolsen, the Worker's Pittsburgh correspondent.

STEVE NELSON, the chairman of the Communist Party for Western Pennsylvania, was officially severed from the case last month. He is laid up in Philadelphia with a half a dozen fractured bones.

Onda became his own counsel last week. But Dolsen is still defended by three able labor lawyers—John T. McTernan, Basil Pollitt and Hymen Schlesinger.

SCHLESINGER, however, is a Pittsburgh lawyer, who sometimes appears in Musmanno's own courtroom. And the witchhunting judge pounced upon him when Schlesinger entered the courtroom to handle a personal injury case. A worker had slipped on an icy pavement and broken his leg, and Schlesinger was suing the neighboring Borough of Wilmerding in his behalf.

The broken leg had nothing to do with "Communism," some people might think. But Schlesinger had not been in the courtroom a minute before the judge began a witchhunting inquisition.

"Are you a member of the Communist Party?" Musmanno began.

Schlesinger declined to answer. The question had nothing to do with his client's broken leg. And it was unconstitutional and motivated by bias and prejudice against the attorneys in the other courtroom, he pointed out.

THE LABOR LAWYER asked the judge to disqualify himself in the case and he tried to leave the courtroom. But Musmanno threatened to have him arrested if he

did so, and he asked him a series of further questions, such as:

"Are you a member of the Civil Rights Congress?

"Did you . . . form the Civil Rights Congress . . . in your office?"

"Are you a member of any organization, conspiracy or group committed to overthrow the Government by force and violence?"

The judge falsely declared that the Civil Rights Congress (a labor defense body) was such a group.

MUSMANNO got more hysterical every minute and finally cited Schlesinger for contempt and declared he could never practice in his court again. He set the contempt case for trial.

Schlesinger appealed to the State Supreme Court at once. And last week Justice Drew of that Court issued a "writ of prohibition" cancelling the trial date and telling Schlesinger to appear before him this next Monday.

Meanwhile Musmanno was signing a subpoena ordering Schlesinger to appear at that session that was just being cancelled. And a deputy sheriff thrust the subpoena at Schlesinger as he was walking in the street.

The fellow gave no name and displayed no badge. Schlesinger took him to be one of the cranks and provocateurs, who have been annoying him lately. So the lawyer walked on without taking the paper. The deputy then threw the paper at him, he said. And sometime later Schlesinger was arrested in his office on a bench warrant signed by Musmanno.

AT A HEARING, that resembled a drum head court-martial, Musmanno sentenced Schlesinger to prison for an indefinite term. He was to stay there at the judge's pleasure or until the statutory time limit had expired. Schlesinger was represented by Attorney William S. Doty.

Later, however, Musmanno gave Schlesinger a stay of sentence until next Monday—presumably at the request of Justice Drew, whom Musmanno said he would consult on the case.

## Workers' Bitterness Exploded In Bethlehem Steel Strikes

JOHNSTOWN, Pa.—The sudden wave of strikes which swept the big local plant of the Bethlehem Steel Corp. for nearly two weeks was the result of workers' fears that there would be wholesale dismissals as a consequence of the modernization and extension of the plant and the accompanying speedup. Rumors were circulating that at least 500 men were slated to be dismissed.

The bitterness of the workers against management was voiced in a letter to the Johnstown Democrat from Joseph Lackovich, president of Franklin Local 2635, CIO United Steelworkers, and Frank Singel, chairman of the local's publicity committee. It was in answer to an editorial condemning the union for not maintaining "good industrial relations" with the company.

"We'll agree with you on one point—when you say the industry is not exclusively in the business of making its employees happy. The Bethlehem management has demonstrated that in a very convincing manner—since your editorial was written—by attempting to fire several men out of several thousand. (This refers to notice of discharge handed to the president of the biggest local and three other union men, with no reason assigned for their dismissal—Ed.)

"Don't get the idea that we workers like to strike. Men seldom do, unless they feel the circumstances compel it. But the chief thing with some wildcat strikes is the fact that they are not authorized!

"Unless management as a whole learns to treat workers decently, the time will surely come when union representatives on the local level will have to be empowered to call legal strikes to make management behave."

The Bethlehem management has always been notorious for its slave-driving methods, but the men won't stand for it any longer, as the bosses are finding out.



ILLINOIS  
DURABLE  
EDITION

# The Worker

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## Meatless Days to Force Down Prices

By Ann Prosten

CHICAGO.—"Three meatless days a week!" became the slogan of South Side consumers this week as they launched new action to force prices down following their effective "meatless week" campaign.

The South Side Consumers Committee charged that wholesalers were withdrawing cheaper cuts of meat from the stores in an effort to counteract effects of their seven-day boycott which they reported slashed meat sales by 60 percent in stores from 39 to 55 streets.

To meet the new attack, the consumers group voted to substitute the three meatless days weekly in place of the original plan to boycott all meat priced over 59¢ a pound.

MEMBERS of the committee, which has attracted significant numbers of new members in its five weeks of activities, will canvass South Side homes in the coming weeks to enroll shoppers on cards pledging observance of the meatless days.

Coupled with action around neighborhood chain stores will be an intensified campaign for a presidential roll back of prices to January, 1950 levels.

A "post office parade" was

scheduled during the week, with mothers and baby carriages marching to the post office at 46th and Cottage Grove Ave. to mail 10,000 signatures to President Truman demanding the price roll-back.

THE PETITIONS, pasted on sides of empty shopping bags, list typical price boosts in Chicago since American troops were sent to Korea, and declare, "This bag would be full, Mr. President if you rolled prices back."

Backing the consumers' fight, the Chicago Tenants and Consumers Council this week urged citywide support of the national delegation which will converge in Washington on June 6 to demand action on rent control and price roll-backs.

The Council has endorsed a price roll-back of 15 percent prior to last June 15. Council spokesmen announced that veteran Chicago Congressman Adolph J. Sabath had offered his "whole-hearted support" to their fight for renewed and strengthened rent control.

## CITY SALES TAX BILL DEFEATED

— See Page 2 —

## Choose 1,500 Peace Delegates

CHICAGO.—Organizations here were this week electing some 1,500 delegates to the American Peace Crusade, about half of which will come from organized labor.

The delegates will attend the nationwide two-day peace assembly at the Chicago Coliseum, opening with a mammoth mass meeting on Friday, June 29.

Coordinator Henry Noyes announced this week that the large Chicago and Illinois delegations are being chosen by organizations here at a rate which will guarantee the largest turnout in history for a gathering of this kind.

"We expect representation of a broad variety of social and political backgrounds," he said, "on the basis of what we already have learned about the election of delegates."

These delegates will have only one thing in common—and that is their desire for peace and their determination to get it."

The big Packinghouse Union, for example, estimated that a total of 210 delegates will be chosen by the locals here. Leon Beverly, president of the big Armour local,

was acting as coordinator for the extensive plans of the packinghouse workers in connection with the APC gathering.

There will also be present close to 300 delegates from the United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers locals in this area, including the big farm equipment locals.

In many shops and industries, delegates will be chosen by peace committees as well as by local unions. A run-down of expected Chicago delegates showed that garment workers, blacksmiths, printers, teamsters, machinists, teachers, engineers and carpenters are among the trades which will be represented.

Roy Stroud, who heads the peace activities in the UAW-CIO Local 453, announced that the local plans to have a delegation of 100. A broad program in connection with the APC parley and the mass meeting was adopted last Sunday by a meeting of 50 officers and stewards of the local.

Members of several other Chicago area auto locals will also be delegates to the APC, it was disclosed.

The Fur & Leather Workers worked out plans which

call for 57 delegates from the union locals here.

There will be a total of 60 steel delegates from the mills here. Also present will be an estimated 50 Chicago and downstate railroad delegates.

The CIO United Shoe Workers announced here this week that they will have 25 delegates on hand when the gavel comes down opening the giant conference which will draw together active fighters for peace coming from every corner of the nation.

Many organizations were holding and planning gatherings to raise money for the sending of their delegations and the paying of the \$2 delegate's fee.

At packing, it was decided to raise funds through shop-gate collections.

In other industries, peace committees announced plans for fund-raising affairs where union members will be acquainted with the purposes of the Peace Crusade.

Noyes also declared that the selection of delegates was lagging in some unions and industries here. "We hope," he said, "that there will be a rapid realization that the fight for peace is an integral part of the fight of these workers on bread-and-butter issues."

## STOP BROYLES BILL --NOW OR NEVER!

THE PEOPLE of Illinois will pay with their dearly-cherished freedom if the Broyles Bill is allowed to become law.

That bill means unlimited prison terms for unlimited numbers of people.

It is two-thirds of the way through the Illinois Legislature. And there are only days left for the fight to stop it.

How did it get that far? Not because of apathy—because no one can be complacent about fascism and war.

That bill was powered through the legislative mill because too few people knew about it. And because there was too much reliance on top-level legislative representatives—instead of the people doing the job in their shops, their unions, their mass organizations, their communities.

That must be changed now. Every member of the Illinois House of Representatives must feel the full weight of opposition to this bill from the people in his district.

Every form of message, visitation, delegation must be used to convince these House members that they must vote "No" when the bill comes up for a final vote.

No one can be "too busy" to act now!

The fight against this bill is a crucial part of the fight for peace.

The struggle for Negro rights would receive a stunning set-back if this bill becomes law. And trade unionists concerned about wage and shop conditions will have to understand that this fight also centers now on stopping the Broyles Bill!

Every organization and individual has a short-term intensive job to do. And no one can afford to go their merry way, ignorant of the threat that this bill holds to everything they are living for and fighting for.

Here's what must be done:

- Contact your own state representatives at once—all three of them. They are home Friday, Saturday, Sunday and Monday. And they are in Springfield Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday.

- Organize delegations to see them, groups of your friends, neighbors, shopmates, or delegations from your union, your organization.

- Send messages to Gov. Adlai E. Stevenson at the Governor's Mansion in Springfield, and demand that he veto the Broyles Bill if it is passed.

The main thing is: get to work now! There isn't a minute to spare!

## MORE UNIONS BACKING BID FOR KOREA ARMISTICE

— See Page 3 —

## Stevenson: 'Discuss Ways of Peace'

DANVILLE, Ill.—In an important foreign policy speech here last week, Gov. Adlai E. Stevenson reflected some of the growing concern of Illinois citizens for a negotiated peace in Korea.

He declared that "the great debate" over the conduct of the war in Korea "has been too much concerned with personalities, and too little with underlying issues."

"People ask each other: 'Are

you for MacArthur or Truman?'" said Stevenson, "But I submit that question is beside the point. The point is not who is right, but what is right."

The governor spoke at the big veterans hospital here, pointing to the bed-ridden vets as "one of war's cruellest legacies."

"Cynicism and defeatism about the war against war is neither wordly or wise," he declared, "it is primitive and stupid."

"There was never a better time than now for the American people to be giving soul-searching thought to how today's decisions and actions may affect the course of history, how those decisions and actions speed or delay the day when war will be an outmoded instrument for settling international disputes."

While much of his speech was an apology for the Administration foreign policy, Stevenson

was evidently compelled to make a clear recognition of the mounting clamor for peaceful alternatives.

"In the torrent of discussion of how we should wage war and how we should not wage it," he said, "it seems to me there is a very real danger that we are entirely losing sight of our prime national objective, which is not to wage war at all, but to achieve international peace and security."

## Defeat Move To Pass Bill for City Sales Tax

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—An attempt by Mayor Kennelly to force a city sales tax bill through the Illinois Legislature was beaten down last week by overwhelming popular opposition.

In two legislative hearings, Kennelly appeared personally and was opposed by numerous organizations, including the representatives of the progressive-led unions, the Progressive Party and the Communist Party.

Art Haendle, Communist Party spokesman, labelled the Kennelly proposal as "class legislation," aimed at the working class and particularly the Negro people.

**THE COMMITTEE VOTE** against the measure was 6 to 2, thus prohibiting the passage of city sales tax without a public referendum.

William Miller, state director of the Progressive Party, argued for a state income tax and other means of solving Chicago's financial crisis. "A sales tax is in effect a graduated personal income tax in reverse," he said, "bearing most heavily those with the least ability to pay."

Sidney L. Ordower, testified on behalf of the Chicago Committee for Labor Unity, which represents the six unions expelled from the CIO.

Haendle charged in his prepared testimony that the sponsors of the bill were trying to bypass a referendum "because they fear the people." He declared that the legislature, which refused to open the doors of industry to the Negro people through FEPC legislation "should not be thrown open upon this staggering burden of additional taxes."

This bill is typical of the current program of Big Business, which is loading oppressive burdens on the common people, particularly the cost of a war the people do not want."

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## 'HELP HOUSE DELEGATES FOR PEACE,' CHICAGOANS URGED

CHICAGO.—"Help House a Union Brother or Sister! This is the appeal that is being broadcast by shop stewards in hundreds of Chicago locals this month, as labor gears for participation in the American People's Congress and Exposition for Peace. The Congress will take place on June 29, 30 and July 1, at the Coliseum.

The American People's Congress and Exposition for Peace is sponsored by the American Peace Crusade, which conducted the March 15 Peace Pilgrimage to Washington. The delegates will

come from unions, farm groups, campuses, local peace organizations, women's groups, mines and mills. While some of them will be prominent public figures, the bulk of them will be just plain people from small and big towns, and from suburban and farm communities.

Chicago headquarters of the American People's Congress are at 166 W. Washington St., Room 312. Those who can accommodate delegates were urged to telephone the Housing Committee: Franklin 2,3392.

## Green, Tillman Speak At Lawson 'Y' Debate

CHICAGO.—Two Chicago Communist leaders last week joined in a discussion of some of the most deep-going issues facing America and the world at the Lawson YMCA.

Gil Green, state chairman of the Communist Party, and Ray Tillman, South Side chairman, made a joint presentation of the Party's program on peace, the Negro question and socialism.

While making a forthright statement on the socialist solution to the problems of war and oppression, Green declared: "There is room in the world for more than one social system and, above all, let there be peace."

**GREEN AND TILLMAN** debated against two Chicago lawyers, Frederick J. Hertz, a Democrat, and Samuel H. Young, a Republican.

The YMCA-sponsored debate covered a wide range of political ideas, with the audience joining in a stormy question period, bombarding all four speakers with queries.

Tillman opened his address declaring: "The most damning and devastating indictment of United States capitalism is to be found in its consciously organized and systematic subjugation, oppression and super-exploitation of one of the finest segments of the human



GREEN

TILLMAN

race—15,000,000 American Negro people, my people."

He added: "Only a social system without moral or ethical fiber could erect the hell of Jimrow America!"

HERTZ, who described himself as a disciple of John Maynard Keynes and Arthur Schlesinger, readily admitted that his "liberal" associates have done little in America to oppose war or to fight oppression of the Negro people.

His main thesis was one of "gradualism" and a steadfast clinging to what he called "the vital center."

In a vigorous condemnation of the anti-Communist hysteria being whipped up in the U. S., Green asserted:

"Communist has become some kind of a bogeyman used to frighten the nation into committing the most irrational acts. In the name of fighting Communism, anything goes, democratic liberties are curtailed and crushed, and the nation itself brought perilously close to the brink of a third world war."

**GREEN GAVE** a graphic account of Wall Street control of the administration in Washington and of the two old parties.

"There is much justified indignation in the country at the exposures of the Kefauver Committee, which showed that organized crime has become a big business. But what, in the last analysis, is Big Business if not organized pilage and robbery of the nation's wealth and resources?"

"Look at the indecent profiteering all about us—the skyrocketing prices—and by men who prattle

about their patriotism. And if anyone as much as suggests that some of these ill-gotten gains be curbed, these gentlemen go into a blue funk about the menace of Communism!"

**DURING** the extended question period, Green dealt with the meaning of the trial of "The 11" Communist leaders, of which he is one.

He lashed at the pretense that "all is right in America," and that full freedom reigns throughout the land.

Commanding those residents of the Lawson YMCA who had the courage to organize the debate, he said: "Let's remember that open discussions like this are the exception not the rule in America today."

**CONDEMNING** the recent lynchings in the South, Tillman declared: "We are producing a generation of fatherless children and an army of husbandless wives, who are living victims of lynch law."

"Some of the intellectual apologists for U. S. capitalism try to divert us from our efforts to win full equality by conjuring up mirages of great progress which we have made. Let me say that what progress we have made, and we have made some, has been as a result of historic struggles against tremendous obstacles, a result of great heroism and sacrifice of ourselves and our white working class allies. This progress has been made, in the main, in spite of capitalism, certainly not because of it!"

Green summarized with a stirring appeal for those of all points of view to join in the struggle for peace and especially for white people to join in the fight against Jimrow "in the communities where you live, in the shops where you work."

Speaking of the war in Korea, Tillman declared: "We knew all too well that a nation which has kept us enslaved and denied us the most elementary rights cannot possibly be fighting for the free dom of peoples 5,000 miles away."

## Boycott of June 4 Poll Asked by PP

CHICAGO.—The Progressive Party of Illinois issue a statement this week urging the voters of Cook County to boycott the June 4 judicial elections.

William H. Miller, State Director of the Progressive Party declared: "On June 4 there will be no choice between candidates. The alternatives are to go to the polls and by voting put a sea of approval on a filthy, corrupt and cynical bi-partisan deal or boycott the election and demonstrate in that manner disapproval of and disgust with that deal."

Pointing out that in 1947, the Progressive Party polled over 312,000 votes for its candidate, the late Homer F. Carey, running against a similar coalition, Miller termed this a "demonstration in unmistakable terms that the voters were fed up and disgusted with corrupt judicial coalition which served to thwart any expression of opinion at the polls and which gave absolute control over judges to disreputable politicians."

ILLINOIS  
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The Worker

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Editor: CARL HIRSCH.

What's On?

WEEKLY FOREIGN FILM Series, Friday Eve, June 8, "Affair Bloom." Also Chaplin film, People's Auditorium, 2457 W. Chicago. Sponsored by Film Forum of Chicago. 60 cents.

RALLY TO AID FOREIGN BORN, Saturday evening, June 9 at Packinghouse Workers Center, 49th and Wabash. Guest speaker: Ferdinand Smith, executive secretary of the Harlem Trade Union Council. Auspices: South Side Negro Labor Council and Midwest Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born.

DANCE-PARTY honoring Bill Miller. World premiere of new skit, "Just Plain Bill." Bands, dancing, drinks. Sat. eve, June 9, People's Auditorium, 2457 W. Chicago. Auspices: Progressive Party of JUNE FESTIVAL, Folk and Square Dancing. Charlie Chaplin Movie. Refreshments. Saturday, June 2 at 8:30 p.m. Liberty Hall, 3420 W. Roosevelt Rd. Donation \$1.00. Sponsored by West Side Committee for a Free Press.

MEET the Chicago representative of the New World Review Sat., June 2, 8:30 p.m., at the home of John and Tess Davidson, 1619 W. Washington.

GRAND BAZAAR and Celebration, Sat., June 23, beginning 4 p.m. and on through the evening, honoring Nate and Ruth Liberty Hall, 3420 Roosevelt Rd. Auspices: West Side Peace Committee.

MEET the Ebnettes at their June Peace Ball, Sat., June 16, 9:30 p.m. Packinghouse Workers Center, 49th and Wabash. Donation 60 cents. Auspices: Ebnettes Club of the South Side Labor Youth League.

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# Trek to Capitol Will Ask Price Rollback

MORE THAN 600 ORGANIZED consumers are expected to be part of the delegation to Washington on June 6 to demand a real rollback in prices. Organized by the New York City Tenant, Consumer and Welfare Council, the delegation is arranging a series of appointments with Congressional leaders with whom they will discuss their program.

The Council has already received replies on communications to President Truman, Sens. Burton Maybank and Reps. Arthur Klein, Victor Ansue, James J. Hefner, Emanuel Celler and Donald O'Toole. \*

TRUMAN'S LETTER acknowledged receipt of the Council's communication which protested Congressional attempt to cut the housing program and its failure to control runaway prices. The President, through his secretary Matthew J. Connelly, cited his actions in behalf of housing and prices. He deplored the fact that Congress has set a "crippling limitation on housing program" which has an adverse effect on the defense effort.

He stated that he wanted the limitation removed. As passed by the House, the bill contains an arbitrary limit, he declared, "of 5,000 public housing units which can be started in the next fiscal year and an equally arbitrary limit of 50,000 units for each year hereafter. To all intents and purposes this means repealing the public housing provisions of the Housing Act of 1949."

In his answer to the Council with those letters he has in the past not bothered, the President is trying to show organized consumers that he is interested in their problems. However, the basis for his interest is to advance the war program of Wall Street, which is driving down the workers' purchasing power. \*

THE COUNCIL has repeatedly pointed out that the war effort is deriving tenants of public housing and that war profiteering is boosting prices upwards.

"The cost of one battleship would build three public housing projects with 1,000 units each," said Sol Salz, executive secretary of the Council. "Profiteers are using the war program to rob the consumer and the government is not proving adequate protection for consumers."

Consumers point out if the President were sincere he would remove Charles E. Wilson, big business spokesman from government policy groups. \*

DEMANDS of the Council, which has just completed a successful meat boycott, are:

- Price control with a 15 percent rollback of prices below June 15, 1950 pre-Korea level.

- Government guarantees that there will be no withholding of food from the market by manufacturers, canneries, wholesalers, cattlemen and others.

- Government surpluses to be sold to consumers with full production payments to farmers.

- No wage freeze or increased taxes for earnings under \$5,000.

- A 100 percent excess profits tax.

- Federal rent control to cover New York State. No evictions, no increases. Reduction of rents for reduction of services and repairs.

- Five hundred million dollars for 3 public housing projects. Complete of all housing already planned.

## UNION PRINTSHOP

DETROIT (FP).—The United Auto Workers (CIO) has under consideration a plan to set up a modern printing plant for its numerous publishing jobs.



## Transit Union Girds for Battle on 40-Hr. Week

NEW YORK CITY'S transit workers are mobilizing for the first in their series of expected attacks against the Board of Transportation's efforts to set in motion a wage-cutting, speedup plan.

CIO Transport Workers Union members moved into City Hall Plaza Friday afternoon to tell Mayor Impellitteri that the price the board hopes to exact for the 40-hour week promised transit workers is too high.

The subway and surface line workers demand that the board and city come across with the 40-hour week without any reduction in take-home pay.

Transit workers now averaging \$1.51 an hour, or \$72.48 for 48 hours' work a week, would require \$1.82 an hour pay for the 40-hour week to maintain their take-home pay. \*

TO FORESTALL this needed increase required to enable the workers to make ends meet in this period of high war-dictated prices, the board began yelping that it was broke and running into debt. It was an old record. The refrain in the end amounted to a plea for higher fares.

The transit workers weren't listening to the refrain. They had listened in 1948, and in the end got tied to the fact-finding board report that promised them the 40-hour week with an attachment of strings pulled out by the board's engineers today.

The engineers told the board how it could lower the wages of 35,500 hourly paid operating workers on the city's transit lines by between \$5 and \$7 a week, draw more work through a speedup and rescheduling, and fire 2,200 workers.

That was the board's price for the 40-hour week it had promised the workers last year. The transit workers, in eight unions, rejected the board's plans completely and called the engineers' proposals "counterfeit" and "a fraud."

CLOSE TO 1,000 TWU shop chairmen and committeemen, who met this week to map plans for a campaign to win the public to their side, condemned the board's plans. The Local 100 shop officers agreed to pull out all workers in the non-operating shops and yards for the City Hall demonstration Friday, but many of them wanted more.

Committeemen from many of the rapid transit lines wanted to take their men off the trains—a move that would halt subway transportation for the first time in the city's history. Local 100 officers, however, said the appeal would have to be put aside.

Matthew Guinan, Local 100 president, relayed the feelings of the transit workers to the Board of Transportation, and said "we'll not be responsible for what can happen on this railroad."

## Do Die, Says U-M Young Soldiers

ANN ARBOR.—Students at the University of Michigan recently gave the brass who teach ROTC a real peace scare when they painted, "Young soldiers DO die" on the large cannon outside the ROTC building.

The painting was done some

time in the small hours of the night. But the brass found out about it and saw to it that someone got out of bed, took his paint bucket and brush, and painted the whole cannon over.

Then they defeated their purpose in painting over the slogan when they announced in all the ROTC classes that the slogan had been painted and what it was.

## Duck Texas Test of Thought Control

SAN ANTONIO, Tex. "WE RESENT either you, or the Communist Party, trying to ram a test of this law down our throats." This was the statement made by Captain N. K. Dixon, Special

Investigator of the Department of Public Safety, in an interview with John Sanford, Texas Communist who had written an open letter to the state attorney general and other law enforcement officers in which he refused to register under the Texas Communist Control Law.

The Texas Communist Control Law, modelled after the McCarran Law, provides penalties of 10 years in jail and \$10,000 fine for all Communists and members of so-called "communist front organizations" who do not register under the law.

"We did not want a test of the law at this time, and we did not want you to be the test," Dixon continued. E. Jacobson, assistant state attorney general, and two representatives from the Bexar County District Attorney's office nodded in agreement. \*

THE FOUR law enforcement officers stated that the state of Texas would be willing to test the constitutionality of the law only if Stanford "cooperated" with them. "Cooperation," they explained, meant that Stanford had to answer under oath questions pertaining to his political affiliations. Stanford refused to take part in any such scheme, on the grounds that by doing so he would be giving up his constitutional right to protection against self-incrimination under the Smith and McCarran laws.

Texas progressives have interpreted the refusal of the attorney general to enforce the Communist Control Law as a victory for the democratic beliefs of the people of Texas in freedom of speech, and as a silent admission of the unconstitutionality of the law.

Stanford's defiance of Texas' little McCarran Law is now being reviewed by the Bexar County Grand Jury. The Grand Jury, which meets in May and June, is composed largely of businessmen and does not include a single worker.

## Coast Dockers To Open Big Health Center

SAN FRANCISCO (FP).—An experimental health project will be undertaken here in June with the cooperation of over 95 percent of the 6,500 San Francisco members of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union.

The longshoremen, ship clerks, walking bosses and watchmen will receive free examinations at the ILWU's waterfront headquarters for heart diseases, tuberculosis, diabetes, nephritis, disabilities in sight and hearing and other serious ailments.

The examinations will be conducted by the Permanente Health Plan and paid for by the union's joint welfare fund. Federal, state and city health agencies are cooperating. It will take about two months to process all the members.

Albert Bertani, local recording secretary, said the tests "would mean money in the pocket of the men, revealing unsuspected ailments that can be treated at once without cost to themselves."

## ASK PHONE RAISE

LANSING, Mich. (FP).—The profit-swollen Michigan Bell Telephone Co. wants the state to hike nickel phones to a dime and boost residence and business phone rates.

## Rescue Rent Control, Chicago Tenants and Consumers Demand

CHICAGO.—The Chicago Tenants and Consumers Council this week called on Gov. Adlai Stevenson to "rescue rent control in Illinois" demanding passage of House Bill 195, now on file with the House Judiciary Committee of the Illinois Legislature.

The Bill, introduced by Representative Charles Jenkins of Chicago, would enable Illinois cities to enact their own rent control measures in the absence of federal controls.

"Chicago tenants are threatened by fantastic rent increases should Congress delay the renewal of the controls which expire in June," declared Miss Jo Collier, executive secretary of the Council.

## \$30,675 To Go in The Worker Drive

The Daily Worker and The Worker reached 84.6 percent of their \$200,000 annual fund appeal, Philip Bart, general manager, announced this week. The paper has to date received contributions of \$160,575.24 from state organizations and \$8,730.56 from individual supporters, for a total of \$169,325.80.

An earlier progress report on the fund appeal this week incorrectly stated that North Carolina and New England had not completed their drives. Both state organizations have, in fact, reached their goals.

# OK Broyles Bill For Final Passage

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—Illinois was faced this week with the most serious threat in 30 years to civil liberties in this state, menaced by the Broyles Bill. The bill was favorably reported out by a House committee and went on its way toward final passage. The measure has already been passed by the state Senate.

Included in the sweeping bills are provisions for 20-year jail sentences for those who teach, aid or abet so-called "subversives."

**THE ALARM** was sounded by opponents of the bill that unless every possible type of pressure is brought to bear quickly on members of the House, the Broyles Bill may soon be law.

Approval by the House Committee on Veterans and Military Affairs came after a stormy four-hour hearing, which had been postponed twice in an obvious effort by the bill's proponents to disorganize the opposition.

Alfred Wagenknecht, state organizer for the Communist Party, was given third-degree treatment by American Legionnaires on the committee when he appeared to testify against the bill.

**WAGENKNECHT**, a veteran of 50 years in the labor and Communist movements, was threatened with arrest unless he answered a series of loaded red-baiting questions. He steadfastly refused the demand of committee members that he give them names of Illinois members of the Communist Party.

"I would not join you in a conspiracy which, on the basis of this bill, would throw all of these people into jail," Wagenknecht declared. "This bill paves the road to fascism."

Members of the committee hammered Wagenknecht for a "yes or no" answer to warmongering questions on whether he would support a third world war.

"**THE WORKERS**, Negro and white, are in their great majority opposed to World War III," he answered. "If the will of the people is violated by Wall Street and the profit-hungry corporations, should war be declared over the heads of the people, I would fight to the last moment against it and would rather go to jail than become a party to it!"

John Alesia, state CIO legislative director, declared that the bill could be used against labor's eco-

nomic struggles and political action.

**OTHER OPPONENTS** argued that they would become targets of prosecution at any point where their program corresponded with that of the Communist Party.

The House Committee action came as numerous organizations in the state called for the defeat of the Broyles Bill, including the Young Democrats, the South Side Council to Protect Freedoms, the Chicago Bar Association, the American Veterans Committee.

## 500 Gather at Banquet For Ovation to Lightfoot

CHICAGO.—Chicagoans honored a native son last Saturday night at a testimonial banquet for Claude Lightfoot which paid a warm and magnificent tribute to his 20 years of leadership in the struggle for peace, Negro rights and socialism in this city.

More than 500 attended the dinner at the Packinghouse Workers Center and twice that many took part in the dancing and festivities that followed.

Lightfoot himself climaxed the gala affair with a moving address in which he paid homage to the Communist Party "which has given me a life with a great purpose."

**STATE CHAIRMAN** of the Communist Party Gil Green declared that the Party has paid Lightfoot its highest tribute by electing him an alternate member of the National Committee "at an historic moment of great peril and strain to our nation and to the world."

The large banquet crowd arose in thundering cheers for Lightfoot, responding vigorously at every mention of the name of the 41-year-old Communist leader. The impressive gathering mirrored the high morale of the progressive and Communist movement which turned out en masse for this occasion.

More than a dozen outstanding labor and Communist leaders joined in deeply-felt words of praise for Lightfoot, who holds the post of state executive secretary of the Communist Party.

Two recently-elected alternate members of the National Committee, Claudia Jones and Fred Fine, brought the greetings of the Party-national leadership, also expressed in telegrams from every part of the country.

**HERB MARCH**, packinghouse union leader, spoke of the Chicago packinghouse workers "who came up with Claude, developed and worked under his leadership, and today form the backbone of militancy in the packinghouse plants."

Among the other speakers who joined in the stirring tribute to the Negro Communist leader were Hilliard Ellis, outstanding auto unionist, Abe Feinglass, member of the International Executive Board of the Fur and Leather Workers, Earl Durham, Illinois Labor Youth League chairman, Sam Kushner, state Communist Party leader, who acted as master of ceremonies.

The large and spirited gathering also paid tribute to Lightfoot's parents and to his wife, Geraldine Lightfoot, an outstanding leader of the Communist Party in her own right and in charge of the Party's work among women.

**IN THE VAST HALL**, decorat-

ed with murals portraying the work of Claude Lightfoot, the participants were entertained by a cultural program, including a reading by Jack Slavin and songs by Greg Pascal.

Lightfoot, speaking with deep emotion, sketched his years of growth in the Communist Party, beginning with the unemployed and eviction struggles on the South Side in which he first emerged as a brilliant and staunch leader.

Citing the militancy among the Negro people of that period as well as the confusion and disillusionment which led to the growth of the Garvey "Back to Africa" movement declared:

"Our Party has done more to restore and build the faith and confidence of my people in America and its people than any other political force."

**EVER SINCE** the close of the Reconstruction Period, the great betrayal of the Republican Party and the Northern industrialists, the

Negro had stood alone. The turning point came when the Communist Party emerged as a serious political factor in the country."

Lightfoot then covered the period in which the Communist Party took the offensive in the fight for Negro rights, beginning with the Scottsboro Case and leading up to the fight to save the "Martinsville Seven," Willie McGee and the Trenton Six.

"**TODAY** the Negro people do not stand alone in the fight for freedom," he declared, pointing to the unity built by the Communist Party and the perspective of victory against Jim Crow.

He warned, however, that the war danger has brought the menace of great anti-Negro violence, citing the recent legal lynchings as "sacrificial offerings to the Wall Street Gods of War."

Lightfoot concluded with a fervent pledge of the Communist Party to raise the struggle to new heights "until we have united the whole American people to put an end to Jim Crow in our land!"

## 71 PCT. OF FUND QUOTAS IN; SECTIONS CONTINUE DRIVE

CHICAGO.—A total of \$50,728 was raised in the Illinois fund drive by the time of the Lightfoot Testimonial Banquet last Saturday night.

Six sections which completed their quotas on schedule helped in raising the state figure to 71 percent of the \$70,000 goal.

However, State Chairman of the Communist Party Gil Green announced that the balance of the sections would continue the drive to reach the quotas that were set.

The six top sections were: Nine South, 130 percent; Parsons, 127 percent; Cacchione North, 118 percent; Gary, 100 percent; Hyde Park, 100 percent.



## news reel

**ANOTHER** local Nazi turns out to be a rent gouger. This time it's William B. Wernecke, former Bund chieftain, who has been trying to beat five of his Near North Side tenants out of their hard-earned dough. He faces a trial for triple damages.

JULY 4 picnic time is coming up on us fast. And the Labor Press Committee has already announced that this year's big shindig will once again be at beautiful Sante Fe Park. Of course, it will be an All-Nations Picnic with the range of food from shashlik to smorgasbord—and the range of fun from three-legged races to snoozing under a shade tree. We wouldn't miss it for a barrel of monkeys.

**ILLINOIS BELL** is once again trying to take a hunk out of your paycheck with another big boost in phone rates. This piece of robbery—if they get away with it—might become a major issue in Gov. Stevenson's 1952 campaign for reelection. Illinois Bell has already secured three phone rate boosts from the Illinois Commerce Commission appointed by Stevenson.

AND THE CTA is going to have a king size revolt on its hands if the transit barons persist in jacking "L" fares up to 20 cents in Chicago. It only took that straw to break the camel's back and it will probably take less than that for Chicago's be-deviled strap-hanger to blow his cork. CTA should be warned that if they try to put through this fare boost, there will be a fight made to get genuine public ownership of the transit system. Understand, Budd?

## Unionists Vow 'Fight to End' on Weber Deportation

CHICAGO.—Joseph Weber, former director of organization for the United Farm Equipment Workers, has been ordered deported from the United States. The order, handed down last week by Immigration Service hearing officer Jerome T. McGowan, up-

holds the technical charge against Weber that when enroute to a CIO convention in California he went to Mexico for four hours.

The government claimed that when Weber reentered the United States after this four-hour visit, he did not have a valid immigration visa.

**GRANT OAKES**, secretary-treasurer of FE-UE Dist. 11, denounced the order of deportation declaring, "This is one more example of union-busting—Department of Justice style." Pointing to the outstanding labor record of Weber, who has been in this country for 38 years, Oakes declared:

"Ordering Joe Weber deported is purely and simply an attempt to intimidate and weaken the effectiveness of militant trade unionists through constant harassment."

"Joe Weber tried to become an American citizen as soon as he learned that he wasn't one, when his father died in 1943. He has not been proven guilty of any crime and as far as this union is concerned, we will continue in Joe's defense and in the fight to protect the rights of all foreign-born low-Americans facing such abso-

lutely unwarranted persecutions."

**FRANK MINCO**, chairman of the FE-UE Defense Committee which handled Weber's defense with the cooperation of the Midwest Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, likewise deplored the decision and called upon all trade unionists to protest it.

"It is indeed a sorry period in the history of this great land," Minco stated, "when a man who has devoted his life to the improvement of living standards, higher wages and peace is ordered deported solely because of these reasons."



Scene from German film classic, "Affair Blum," to be shown Friday evening, June 8, at People's Auditorium, 2457 W. Chicago Ave. Also shown will be Charlie Chaplin in "Easy Street." Program is arranged by Chicago Film Forum.

# Stolen Realty Tax Could Pay Transit Boost

— See Page 6 —

# The Worker

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# MURDER IN BROWNSVILLE

- How Cop Slew B'klyn Negro
- Arrest of Killer Demanded
- 2,000 at Slain Man's Bier

— Story on Page 4, Photo on Page 8 —

# UNIONS BACKING BID FOR KOREA ARMISTICE

— See Page 3 —



## Poland Takes A Peace Poll

By Joseph Starobin

WARSAW, Poland  
I FLEW INTO THIS CITY because I wanted to see what the peace movement of a peoples' democracy is like. On the day I arrived, Poland's great national "plebiscite for peace" had begun.

It was a Thursday, an ordinary workingday which begins very early in Poland and ends at 3:30 in the afternoon. But this day seemed like a national holiday. The buildings-going up from the ruins-were decked out in Poland's red and white flag. The busses and street cars carried banners. At the entrance of each factory, the larger apartment houses, the public buildings there were depots where Poland's people were invited to deposit their ballots for peace. The plebiscite was the big thing on the radio. It was streamer news in every morning and evening paper. And it was the same in the Polish countryside, now green and lush with the first shoots of what will be a great harvest.

My first evening in town I sought out Prof. Leopold Infeld, the esteemed Polish scientist, collaborator of Einstein, who returned to his homeland from exile in Canada last year and has become a leader of the peace movement. He and his American wife gave some details of the plebiscite: every person who wanted to participate got a card with the simple declaration expressing the demand for a Big Five meeting. The ballot was not deposited immediately. On the contrary, it was to be taken home, to be discussed, to be mulled over and brought back the next day. Everyone over 15 years of age was eligible to vote.

THIS PLEBISCITE was not a governmental affair. It had been projected at a plenary session of the Polish Committee of the Partisans of Peace held in Warsaw on March 31, with 328 delegates from some 90,000 peace committees in literally every corner of the land. It was an April 14 meeting of the executive  
(Continued on Page 6)





## Mexicans Meet for Peace

Worker and peasant delegates to the Mexico City peace congress are shown (top) as they listen to reports. Other picture shows Gen. Heriberto Jara, delegate to the World Peace Congress and winner of the Stalin Peace Award, with the distinguished artist David Alfaro Siqueiros (right) at the congress sessions. The congress voted to get two million signatures to a petition for a Five-Power (U.S., Soviet, Britain, China, France) Peace Pact. Speakers included Luis Torres of the Mexican Peace Congress, labor leader Vicente Lombardo Toledano, Luis Cabrera, finance minister in the recent Carranza Government.



## Left Gains in Italy's Vote; Rigged Ballot Robs Them

INCOMPLETE RETURNS of the balloting for mayors and councilors in 2,735 communes and 28 provinces of northern Italy showed that Communists and Left Socialists had received approximately 39 percent of the votes, as compared with 32 percent in the 1948 national elections.

The rightwing coalition of Christian Democrats, Republicans, Liberals and Right Socialists obtained only 53 percent of the popular vote, as against 61 percent as their combined total when they ran independently in 1948.

However, because of the rigged election law passed by the right-wing majority in the Parliament, the rightwing coalition gained control of 24 provincial capitals and two of the three largest cities—Genoa and Venice. According to this law, two-thirds of the council posts go to the winning coalition, and are apportioned according to the number of votes each party in the coalition obtained.

The Communists and Left Socialists retained control of Bologna, Savona, Pesaro and Rovigo. The rightwing bloc won control of Milan, Ascoli Piceno, Como, Trento, Sondrio, Macerata, Treviso, Brescia, Vicenza, Bergamo, Verona, Mantua and Padua. In addition, the rightwing coalition will maintain control for another five-year term of 13 provincial capitals presently under their administration.

TWO SIGNIFICANT trends indicated by the returns were the marked decline in popularity of Premier Alcide de Gasperi's Christian Democratic Party, and the sharp increase of votes for the fascist Social Movement Party. Losses of the Christian Democrats, as compared with their vote in 1948, approximated 116,000 in Milan, 23,000 in Bologna, 41,000 in Genoa, and 25,000 in Venice. This loss appeared to be a striking repudiation by the Italian people of the rearmament program and Italy's participation in the Atlan-



DeGASPERI

tic Alliance, which have been the principal programs of De Gasperi's party.

As for the fascist Social Movement Party, it remains a relatively small conspiratorial group, without real mass support. Nevertheless, it showed evidence of beginning to attract some of the voters of the other rightist parties, including many of the voters who abandoned the Christian Democrats.

TWO SIGNIFICANT trends indicated by the incomplete returns are as follows:

The Left parties—the Communists and Left Socialists—appear to have wiped out the losses suffered during the 1948 elections and have regained the position they held in 1948, when the left-wing vote amounted to about 39

percent of the total.

The intense anti-Communist campaign conducted by the hierarchy of the Catholic Church failed to influence the voters. Not even the members of the Christian Democratic Party heeded the order of the hierarchy.

The vast sums poured into Italy by the Truman Administration, which John Foster Dulles estimated at more than \$2 billion in 1948, have failed to line up the Italian people on the side of Washington and Wall Street's war program.

Only by rigging the elections was capitalist "democracy" able to negate the popular will, as expressed in the popular vote, and deprive the electors of their right of representation in government.

As more complete returns come in, some of the results indicated here may shift control of one or more cities to the Left. An estimated 9,000,000 voters turned out for the balloting in this first round of the municipal elections. The second round takes place on June 10, when 8,000,000 voters in southern communes and provinces are expected to ballot.

## the week abroad

by John Pittman

HOPES OF THE PEACE camp this week centered on the possibility of a cease-fire in Korea on June 25, one year after the Truman - MacArthur - Dulles - Syngman Rhee conspirators attacked the Korean People's Republic. There was growing support for this objective in the United States around the resolution introduced May 17 in the U.S. Senate by Sen. Edwin C. Johnson (D-Colo). But the peace camp was confronted by new war moves of the Truman government, set against the growing crisis of world capitalism and sharpening conflicts within the camp of war and imperialism.

President Truman, who has already spent \$42 billions of the U.S. taxpayers' money on so-called "foreign aid" since World War II, pleaded for another \$6.25 billion, \$930 millions of which he proposes to spend in Asia, the bulk of which will go for arming Chiang Kai-shek's unwilling and unready conscripts.

In Korea, Gen. Ridgeway's forces executed "brilliant successes" against the straw-man of a "big spring offensive" by the Korean People's Army and their Chinese Volunteer allies. But amidst all the fantasy and pure fabrication, Maj. Gen. Van Fleet cautioned that "the enemy" could "hit us again" in force at any time he chose. While on Memorial Day 12,000 more U.S. families mourned the irrevocable loss of a son or husband as the financial pages recorded new, unprecedented profits for leading U.S. corporations.

Footnote to the Memorial Day exercises was the announcement by a spokesman for the Korean People's Republic that the documents offered to the United Nations by U.S. Delegate Warren Austin as proof that the Korean People's Army attacked first were a bunch of crude forgeries. Furthermore, the Korean spokesman proved it.

THE GROWING DILEMMA of world capitalism and sharpening conflicts among the imperialists and war-makers were revealed and intensified this week by the following developments:

- In a directive which could have been written by U.S. Secretary of State Dean Acheson, the International Monetary Fund notified its 49-member countries that they would have to modify their exchange and trade restrictions. Obviously aimed at Britain, the directive noted that "historical experience" proves groundless the argument that such restrictions are needed to "protect their economies against the impact of rearmament programs." At the same time, the Secretariat of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, admitting that the U.S.-imposed devaluation of European currencies may have "gone too far," called for revaluation. Earlier, a UN survey showed Western Europe and North America in the throes of galloping inflation.

- Rejection by the Iranian government of the U.S.-British maneuver to "illegalize"—through the U.S.-British-dominated World Court—Iran's decision to nationalize the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company threw the Labor Government into greater dependence on Washington and Wall Street. The Truman government was seeking to "extricate" their Laborite satellite by threats and bribes directed against Teheran—at the price of Britain's cession of the lion's share of its loot to Rockefeller. The Iranian government—with the people's angry fist against its back—was still talking tough, but looking for a face-saving deal.

- Latin American delegates to the UN Economic Commission for Latin America, meeting in Mexico City following the great Mexican Peace Conference, expressed fear that Wall Street war-preparations would undermine their economies. . . . In Brazil President Vargas faced opposition from pro-war interests to his proposal for price controls to relieve the cost-of-living.

- The paraphernalia of capitalist democracy was being increasingly discarded as imperialism turns to fascist measures in an effort to organize war. The new French election law was paying off for Wall Street with all rightist parties, including DeGaulists, uniting against the Communists for the June elections. . . . The U.S. press dug up an ex-government official of Bolivia to justify the recent putsch by a military junta. His justification? If the candidate elected by the majority of voters had been allowed to take his post as President, this would have been a set-back for democracy because the people don't know what is good for them. . . . In Japan, the government has postponed its revision of the occupation laws, will rule Japan according to Gen. Ridgeway's diktat.

BUT THE PEOPLE were fighting back in South Africa, where thousands of Africans, Colored people, and white veterans and unionists staged an unprecedented demonstration of militancy and solidarity in opposition to the Malan regime's attempt to disfranchise Colored voters;

In Austria, where Communists joined Socialists to elect a new President, Gen. Theodor Koerner, over the pro-Wall Street People's Party candidate, Dr. Heinrich Gleissner;

In Italy, where, although a rigged election assured a majority of seats to the pro-war bloc of De Gasperi's Christian Democrats, Republicans and rightwing Socialists, the Communists and leftwing Socialists retained their popularity amongst the people and the power to continue their fight for peace.

## High Court May Rule on Communist II Monday

WASHINGTON.

The U. S. Supreme Court did not hand down a decision on the case of the 11 Communist leaders last week, but most observers believed an opinion would be forthcoming next Monday, June 4.

Although scheduled to adjourn for the summer recess the court announced it would sit again Monday.

Only about 10 cases remain for disposition, and it is rare for the court to adjourn without taking some action on all pending business.

The court chamber, as well as the pressroom, was crowded last week with most lawyers and newsmen expecting a decision on the "11."

The court heard oral argument in this case last December.

## Union Backing Korea Peace Bid

(Continued from Page 3)  
"logical thing to do therefore," he said, "is for the UN to halt the terrible slaughter in Korea before its measures into full-scale war..."  
The National Labor Conference for Peace circularized 30 national AFL, CIO and independent unions, urging them to follow the Ford local's lead.

**IN COLORADO,** Johnson's home state, the Colorado Labor Advocate, owned by 59 AFL affiliates, declared editorially that "any proposal which holds some hope for a just and peaceful settlement of the Korean war and an end to the mass slaughter should at least be thoroughly examined and appraised on its merits and its chances of successful implementation."

The AFL organ, while noting its "bitter" differences on other issues with the Senator, declared: "Despite the fact that Sen. Ed. Johnson's proposal for a Korean armistice, aimed at an eventual end to hostilities in that luckless country, has been called appeasement and other nasty names, we think it merits serious thought on the part of our policy-makers."

Other labor action for the resolution came from a general membership meeting of the Local 65, United Shoe Workers, CIO, and crewmen on 17 Marine Cooks and Stewards ships in New York harbor.

### Cambria RR Strike

JOHNSTOWN, Pa.—A week's strike of approximately a hundred non-operating employees of the Cambria & Indiana Railroad, which had cut off transportation service to a number of mines ended with the resumption of negotiations over the inclusion in the contract of a Christmas bonus.

Refusal of the company to concede the bonus as a standing obligation precipitated the walkout. The bonus amounts to a month's pay and had been granted yearly since 1936. The strikers had recently with the CIO United Steelworkers Union.

### US Steelworkers Quit

JOHNSTOWN, Pa.—The local plant of the U. S. Steel Corp. was hit by a walkout of between 30 and 40 employees on the first turn of the mine car shop. The men were protesting against pay rate adjustments. Upon the promise by the union officers that the matter would be immediately processed, the walkout ended.

## Harlem Union Council To Map Program at Parley This Weekend

By Mel Fiske

THE HARLEM TRADE UNION COUNCIL will embark on an historic course this week when its first convention charts final plans to enlarge its actions and membership among thousands of Negro workers in the city.

The convention, opening with a concert by Paul Robeson at the Golden Gate Ballroom Friday night, and meeting for business sessions at the Henry Lincoln Johnson Lodge, 15 W. 126 St., Saturday, will bring together more than 600 delegates from hundreds of New York shops and plants.

The 600 will form the nucleus of the expanded council and set the council up for the job of bringing 10,000 Negro workers into the council's membership rolls by next year, Ewart Guinier, chairman, and Ferdinand Smith, executive secretary of the council, explained.

FOR THE COUNCIL, it's an historic step. Before its convention, the council was a body of delegates from a host of unions in the electrical, fur, machine, maritime, longshore and public industries. According to projected plans the convention will now become a delegate and membership body.

A preliminary goal of 500 members will be reached when the convention assembles Saturday morning. Its next goal will be 1,000 members by the time the continuous committee of the National Negro Labor Council, consisting of delegates from ten Negro labor councils throughout the nation, meets in Washington during the summer.

Guinier and Smith have outlined plans to be presented to the convention for approval. These plans called for a widened fight to break down discrimination in industries now barring Negro and Spanish-speaking workers. The first phase of the battle will be launched to train and place workers in the building trades and printing industries.

THE PLANS INCLUDE an apprenticeship training program, and registration of applicants. The experience of the United Electrical Workers in breaking down lily-white hiring bars will be applied



PAUL ROBESON

in widening the council's battle. UE Local 475, according to Ernest Thompson, the national union's Fair Practices Committee secretary, has established several training programs in machine shop practices, blueprint and instrument reading. Similar training programs have been established by Local 407, East Orange, N. J., and Local 1227, Long Island City, N. Y.

Thompson reported that workers in the Johnson Machine Shop trained a Negro worker, the first employed in the shop after the workers insisted a Negro worker be hired. The Negro is now a skilled lathe operator.

"I hope," Thompson said, "that these experiences in providing training and job opportunities for minority members in our fight to establish economic equality... will be a source of inspiration to locals throughout the country."

MORE THAN 100 DELEGATES from UE shops around the city are expected to register when the convention opens at 9 a.m. Saturday. Several hundred are expected from District 65, Distributive, Processing and Office Workers Union members. Other delegates are coming from the fur industry, maritime, longshore, domestic workers and public workers.

A number of delegates from unorganized plants have been elected to attend the convention. Other delegates from rank and file groups within various unions in the hotel, building service, garment and clothing and newspaper and printing industries are also expected.

After appearing at the concert for the benefit of the Harlem Trade Union Council, Robeson will speak to convention delegates. The noted Negro people's fighter will follow the addresses to be made by Rev. M. L. Wilson of the Convent Avenue Baptist Church and Cliff Cameron, business manager for UE Local 475.

### TOKIO STRIKERS WIN ACQUITTAL

YOKOHAMA (ALN).—Two members of the All-Japan Electric Industry Workers Union, arrested in March, 1950, for strike activities, were acquitted by the Yokohama district court. The judge ruled that their act of switching off current as a strike tactic was a legitimate exercise of their right to strike. The two acquitted unionists are Tamotsu Koshi and Munao Fuchiwa.

## MURDER IN BROWNSVILLE

(Continued from Page 4)  
citizens converged on Brooklyn District Attorney Miles McDonald's office. McDonald, on the spot saw their committee immediately.

THAT NIGHT, at the public meeting called to hear the committee's report, Brownsville made history.

There were 65 extra cops and plainclothesmen and 10 extra prowlers cruising the neighborhood to intimidate people from coming to that meeting. But they came—3,000 strong—in a turnout that overflowed the Empire Manor Ballroom into another meeting hall and then poured into the street for a third mass meeting when fire marshalls closed the doors.

Norman Johnson, head of the Brooklyn National Association for Advancement of Colored People legal redress committee, stirred the crowd to cheers as he reported the NAACP's national office, through Thurgood Marshall, had pledged full cooperation to carry the Fields case to the nation.

He reported District Attorney McDonald had agreed to start immediate Grand Jury proceedings against Applebaum—but warned the people: "It will take pressure and unity, unity and pressure to get justice in Brooklyn."

THUNDERING cheers greeted Terry Rosenbaum, high school teacher and leader of Brownsville's American Labor Party, when he said: "I am a Jew, and proud of it. I say the fight for the rights of Negroes is the fight for the rights of Jews. I will not forget the 6,000,000 Jews killed by Hitler racism, and I will not forget Henry Fields. I pledge the Jews of Brownsville will stand solid in this fight to bring Applebaum to justice."

And Bishop Barrows told the

massed audience downstairs: "When you hear the Communist bogeyman raised, turn your ears away. They will always shout 'red' when the people move to protect themselves. We will not be divided—and we will win justice!"

Memorial Day night, Henry Fields' body was shipped back to Bamberg, N. C.

The cop who killed him is still in Brooklyn.

But so are the thousands of people, Negro and white, resolved to bring justice to the Fields family and end police brutality in the city Henry Fields came to from the South three years ago.

### FEWER BUTCHER JOBS

SAN FRANCISCO (FP).—Higher prices and fewer jobs are what the new food price regulations issued by Price Stabilizer Michael V. DiSalle produced in this area, according to the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butchers Workmen (AFL).

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# Trek to Capitol Will Ask Price Rollback

MORE THAN 600 ORGANIZED consumers are expected to be part of the delegation to Washington on June 6 to demand a real rollback in prices. Organized by the New York City Tenant, Consumer and Welfare Council, the delegation is arranging a series of appointments with Congressional leaders with whom they will discuss their program.

The Council has already received replies on communications to President Truman, Sens. Burman Maybank and Reps. Arthur Klein, Victor Ansue, James J. Hefner, Emanuel Celler and Donald O'Toole.

**TRUMAN'S LETTER** acknowledged receipt of the Council's communication which protested Congressional attempt to cut the housing program and its failure to control runaway prices. The President, through his secretary Matthew J. Connelly, cited his actions in behalf of housing and prices. He deplored the fact that Congress has set a "crippling limitation on housing program" which has an adverse effect on the defense effort.

He stated that he wanted the limitation removed. As passed by the House, the bill contains an arbitrary limit, he declared, "of 5,000 public housing units which can be started in the next fiscal year and an equally arbitrary limit of 50,000 units for each year hereafter. To all intents and purposes this means repealing the public housing provisions of the Housing Act of 1949."

In his answer to the Council with those letters he has in the past not bothered, the President is trying to show organized consumers that he is interested in their problems. However, the basis for his interest is to advance the war program of Wall Street, which is driving down the workers' purchasing power.

**THE COUNCIL** has repeatedly pointed out that the war effort is deriving tenants of public housing and that war profiteering is boosting prices upwards.

"The cost of one battleship would build three public housing projects with 1,000 units each," said Sol Salz, executive secretary of the Council. "Profiteers are using the war program to rob the consumer and the government is not proving adequate protection for consumers."

Consumers point out if the President were sincere he would remove Charles E. Wilson, big business spokesman from government policy groups.

**DEMANDS** of the Council, which has just completed a successful meat boycott, are:

- Price control with a 15 percent rollback of prices below June 15, 1950-preKorea level.

- Government guarantees that there will be no withholding of food from the market by manufacturers, canneries, wholesalers, cattlemen and others.

- Government surpluses to be sold to consumers with full production payments to farmers

- No wage freeze or increased taxes for earnings under \$5000.

- A 100 percent excess profits tax.

- Federal rent control to cover New York State. No evictions, no increases. Reduction of rents for reduction of services and repairs.

- Five hundred million dollars for 3 public housing projects. Complete of all housing already planned.

## UNION PRINTSHOP

DETROIT (FP).—The United Auto Workers (CIO) has under consideration a plan to set up a modern printing plant for its numerous publishing jobs.

## WIDOW OF POLICE VICTIM AT RITES FOR HER SLAIN HUSBAND



MRS. ALBERTA FIELDS, widow of 27-year-old Henry Fields who was shot down by Brooklyn police, is supported by attendants at the funeral services Tuesday

# \$30,675 To Go in The Worker Drive

The Daily Worker and The Worker reached 84.6 percent of their \$200,000 annual fund appeal. Philip Bart, general manager, announced this week. The paper has to date received contributions of \$160,575.24 from state organizations and \$8,730.56 from individual supporters, for a total of \$169,325.80.

An earlier progress report on the fund appeal this week incorrectly stated that North Carolina and New England had not completed their drives. Both state organizations have, in fact, reached their goals.

## Korean War Boosts Chicago Prices 8%

CHICAGO.—Housefurnishings, clothing and meat jumped up another notch in price during the 30 days prior to April 15, the U. S. Consumers Price Index for Chicago revealed this week.

While a number of food prices remained level during the period covered in the report, meat, poultry and fish advanced 0.2 percent in the month.

Apparel advanced 0.4 percent in price and home furnishings took a 0.7 percent price leap.

In the ten months since the war in Korea began, prices in Chicago increased by 8 percent, the U. S. Department of Labor reported.

## 5,000 WOMEN MARCH IN HOUSING PROTEST

OSLO (ALN).—A parade of 5,000 Norwegian housewives trooped past parliament here in a dramatic protest against government failure to do anything about the severe housing shortage. The women, many of them wearing the costumes of their native provinces, poured into the capital from all parts of the country. In a petition presented to the Labor president of parliament, Natvig Pedersen, the women pointed out that in Oslo alone, 5,800 families are homeless. That comprises 10 percent of the capital's population.

## DEMAND RELEASE OF CANADIAN UNIONIST

MONTREAL (ALN).—The International Confederation of Christian Syndicates, with 2,000,000 members in Ireland, France, Belgium, Holland, Africa and North America, is demanding release from jail of Rene Rocque, asbestos miners union leader. Rocque was sentenced to six months in prison for leading the historic Quebec asbestos strike which began Feb. 13, 1949, and lasted 140 days until the workers won 10 cents of the 15-cent hourly boost originally demanded. Rocque is being held in solitary confinement in rat-infested Bordeaux jail.

## Transit Union Girds for Coast Dockers Battle on 40-Hr. Week

NEW YORK CITY'S transit workers are mobilizing for the first in their series of expected attacks against the Board of Transportation's efforts to set in motion a wage-cutting, speedup plan.

CIO Transport Workers Union members moved into City Hall Plaza Friday afternoon to tell Mayor Impellitteri that the price the board hopes to exact for the 40-hour week promised transit workers is too high.

The subway and surface line workers demand that the board and city come across with the 40-hour week without any reduction in take-home pay.

Transit workers now averaging \$1.51 an hour, or \$72.48 for 48 hours' work a week, would require \$1.82 an hour pay for the 40-hour week to maintain their take-home pay.

TO FORESTALL this needed increase required to enable the workers to make ends meet in this period of high war-dictated prices, the board began yelping that it was broke and running into debt. It was an old record. The refrain in the end amounted to a plea for higher fares.

The transit workers weren't listening to the refrain. They had listened in 1948, and in the end got tied to the fact-finding board report that promised them the 40-hour week with an attachment of strings pulled out by the board's engineers today.

The engineers told the board how it could lower the wages of 35,500 hourly paid operating workers on the city's transit lines by between \$5 and \$7 a week, draw more work through a speedup and rescheduling, and fire 2,200 workers.

That was the board's price for the 40-hour week it had promised the workers last year. The transit workers, in eight unions, rejected the board's plans completely and called the engineers' proposals "counterfeit" and "a fraud."

CLOSE TO 1,000 TWU shop chairmen and committeemen, who met this week to map plans for a campaign to win the public to their side, condemned the board's plans. The Local 100 shop officers agreed to pull out all workers in the non-operating shops and yards for the City Hall demonstrations Friday, but many of them wanted more.

Committeemen from many of the rapid transit lines wanted to take their men off the trains—a move that would halt subway transportation for the first time in the city's history. Local 100 officers, however, said the appeal would have to be put aside.

Matthew Guinan, Local 100 president, relayed the feelings of the transit workers to the Board of Transportation, and said "we'll not be responsible for what can happen on this railroad."

## Coast Dockers To Open Big Health Center

SAN FRANCISCO (FP).—An experimental health project will be undertaken here in June with the cooperation of over 95 percent of the 6,500 San Francisco members of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union.

The longshoremen, ship clerks, walking bosses and watchmen will receive free examinations at the ILWU's waterfront headquarters for heart diseases, tuberculosis, diabetes, nephritis, disabilities in sight and hearing and other serious ailments.

The examinations will be conducted by the Permanente Health Plan and paid for by the union's joint welfare fund. Federal, state and city health agencies are cooperating. It will take about two months to process all the members.

Albert Bertani, local recording secretary, said the tests "would mean money in the pocket of the men, revealing unsuspected ailments that can be treated at once without cost to themselves."

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# *Robbing U. S. Of Its Homes*

— See Magazine Section —

# The Worker

National  
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# MURDER IN BROWNSVILLE

- How Cop Slew B'klyn Negro
- Arrest of Killer Demanded
- 2,000 at Slain Man's Bier

— See Page 4 —

# UNIONS BACKING BID FOR KOREA ARMISTICE

— See Page 3 —



## Poland Takes A Peace Poll

By Joseph Starobin

WARSAW, Poland  
I FLEW INTO THIS CITY because I wanted to see what the peace movement of a peoples' democracy is like. On the day I arrived, Poland's great national "plebiscite for peace" had begun.

It was a Thursday, an ordinary workingday which begins very early in Poland and ends at 3:30 in the afternoon. But this day seemed like a national holiday. The buildings—going up from the ruins—were decked out in Poland's red and white flag. The busses and street cars carried banners. At the entrance of each factory, the larger apartment houses, the public buildings there were depots where Poland's people were invited to deposit their ballots for peace. The plebiscite was the big thing on the

radio. It was streamer news in every morning and evening paper. And it was the same in the Polish countryside, now green and lush with the first shoots of what will be a great harvest.

My first evening in town I sought out Prof. Leopold Infeld, the esteemed Polish scientist, collaborator of Einstein, who returned to his homeland from exile in Canada last year and has become a leader of the peace movement. He and his American wife gave some details of the plebiscite: every person who wanted to participate got a card with the simple declaration expressing the demand for a Big Five meeting. The ballot was not deposited immediately. On the contrary, it was to be taken home, to be discussed, to be mulled over and brought back the next day. Everyone over 15 years of age was eligible to vote.

★  
THIS PLEBISCITE was not a governmental affair. It had been projected at a plenary session of the Polish Committee of the Partisans of Peace held in Warsaw on March 31, with 328 delegates from some 90,000 peace committees in literally every corner of the land. It was an April 14 meeting of the executive  
(Continued on Page 8)



## Mexicans Meet for Peace

Worker and peasant delegates to the Mexico City peace congress are shown (top) as they listen to reports. Other picture shows Gen. Heriberto Jara, delegate to the World Peace Congress and winner of the Stalin Peace Award, with the distinguished artist David Alfaro Siqueiros (right) at the congress sessions. The congress voted to get two million signatures to a petition for a Five-Power (U.S., Soviet, Britain, China, France) Peace Pact. Speakers included Luis Torres of the Mexican Peace Congress, labor leader Vicente Lombardo Toledano, Luis Cabrera, finance minister in the recent Carranza Government.



## Left Gains in Italy's Vote; Rigged Ballot Robs Them

**INCOMPLETE RETURNS** of the balloting for mayors and councilors in 2,735 communes and 28 provinces of northern Italy showed that Communists and Left Socialists had received approximately 39 percent of the votes, as compared with 32 percent in the 1948 national elections.

The rightwing coalition of Christian Democrats, Republicans, Liberals and Right Socialists obtained only 53 percent of the popular vote, as against 61 percent as their combined total when they ran independently in 1948.

However, because of the rigged election law passed by the rightwing majority in the Parliament, the rightwing coalition gained control of 24 provincial capitals and two of the three largest cities—Genoa and Venice. According to this law, two-thirds of the council posts go to the winning coalition, and are apportioned according to the number of votes each party in the coalition obtained.

The Communists and Left Socialists retained control of Bologna, Savona, Pesaro and Rovigo. The rightwing bloc won control of Milan, Ascoli Piceno, Como, Trento, Sondrio, Macerata, Treviso, Brescia, Vicenza, Bergamo, Verona, Mantua and Padua. In addition, the rightwing coalition will maintain control for another five-year term of 13 provincial capitals presently under their administration.

**TWO SIGNIFICANT** trends indicated by the returns were the marked decline in popularity of Premier Alcide de Gasperi's Christian Democratic Party, and the sharp increase of votes for the fascist Social Movement Party. Losses of the Christian Democrats, as compared with their vote in 1948, approximated 116,000 in Milan, 23,000 in Bologna, 41,000 in Genoa, and 25,000 in Venice. This loss appeared to be a striking repudiation by the Italian people of the rearmament program and Italy's participation in the Atlan-



DeGASPERI

tic Alliance, which have been the principal programs of De Gasperi's party.

As for the fascist Social Movement Party, it remains a relatively small conspiratorial group, without real mass support. Nevertheless, it showed evidence of beginning to attract some of the voters of the other rightist parties, including many of the voters who abandoned the Christian Democrats.

**TWO SIGNIFICANT** trends indicated by the incomplete returns are as follows:

- The Left parties—the Communists and Left Socialists—appear to have wiped out the losses suffered during the 1948 elections and have regained the position they held in 1948, when the left-wing vote amounted to about 39

percent of the total.

- The intense anti-Communist campaign conducted by the hierarchy of the Catholic Church failed to influence the voters. Not even the members of the Christian Democratic Party heeded the order of the hierarchy.

- The vast sums poured into Italy by the Truman Administration, which John Foster Dulles estimated at more than \$2 billion in 1948, have failed to line up the Italian people on the side of Washington and Wall Street's war program.

- Only by rigging the elections was capitalist "democracy" able to negate the popular will, as expressed in the popular vote, and deprive the electors of their right of representation in government.

As more complete returns come in, some of the results indicated here may shift control of one or more cities to the Left. An estimated 9,000,000 voters turned out for the balloting in this first round of the municipal elections. The second round takes place on June 10, when 8,000,000 voters in southern communes and provinces are expected to ballot.

## High Court May Rule on Communist II Monday

### WASHINGTON.

The U. S. Supreme Court did not hand down a decision on the case of the 11 Communist leaders last week, but most observers believed an opinion would be forthcoming next Monday, June 4.

Although scheduled to adjourn for the summer recess the court announced it would sit again Monday morning to hear arguments in the case.

Only about 10 cases remain for disposition, and it is rare for the court to adjourn without taking some action on all pending business.

The court chamber, as well as the pressroom, was crowded last week with most lawyers and newsmen expecting a decision on the "11."

The court heard oral argument in this case last December. Hearing arguments in the case

## the week abroad

by John Pittman

HOPES OF THE PEACE camp this week centered on the possibility of a cease-fire in Korea on June 25, one year after the Truman - MacArthur - Dulles - Syngman Rhee conspirators attacked the Korean People's Republic. There was growing support for this objective in the United States around the resolution introduced May 17 in the U.S. Senate by Sen. Edwin C. Johnson (D-Colo). But the peace camp was confronted by new war moves of the Truman government, set against the growing crisis of world capitalism and sharpening conflicts within the camp of war and imperialism.

President Truman, who has already spent \$42 billions of the U.S. taxpayers' money on so-called "foreign aid" since World War II, pleaded for another \$6.25 billion, \$930 millions of which he proposes to spend in Asia, the bulk of which will go for arming Chiang Kai-shek's unwilling and unready conscripts.

In Korea, Gen. Ridgeway's forces executed "brilliant successes" against the straw-man of a "big spring offensive" by the Korean People's Army and their Chinese Volunteer allies. But amidst all the fantasy and pure fabrication, Maj. Gen. Van Fleet cautioned that "the enemy" could "hit us again" in force at any time he chose. While on Memorial Day 12,000 more U.S. families mourned the irrevocable loss of a son or husband as the financial pages recorded new, unprecedented profits for leading U.S. corporations.

Footnote to the Memorial Day exercises was the announcement by a spokesman for the Korean People's Republic that the documents offered to the United Nations by U.S. Delegate Warren Austin as proof that the Korean People's Army attacked first were a bunch of crude forgeries. Furthermore, the Korean spokesman proved it.

THE GROWING DILEMMA of world capitalism and sharpening conflicts among the imperialists and war-makers were revealed and intensified this week by the following developments:

- In a directive which could have been written by U.S. Secretary of State Dean Acheson, the International Monetary Fund notified its 49-member countries that they would have to modify their exchange and trade restrictions. Obviously aimed at Britain, the directive noted that "historical experience" proves groundless the argument that such restrictions are needed to "protect their economies against the impact of rearmament programs." At the same time, the Secretariat of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, admitting that the U.S.-imposed devaluation of European currencies may have "gone too far," called for revaluation. Earlier, a UN survey showed Western Europe and North America in the throes of galloping inflation.

- Rejection by the Iranian government of the U.S.-British maneuver to "illegalize"—through the U.S.-British-dominated World Court—Iran's decision to nationalize the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company threw the Labor Government into greater dependence on Washington and Wall Street. The Truman government was seeking to "extricate" their Laborite satellite by threats and bribes directed against Teheran—at the price of Britain's cession of the lion's share of its loot to Rockefeller. The Iranian government—with the people's angry fist against its back—was still talking tough, but looking for a face-saving deal.

- Latin American delegates to the UN Economic Commission for Latin America, meeting in Mexico City following the great Mexican Peace Conference, expressed fear that Wall Street preparations would undermine their economies. . . . In Brazil President Vargas faced opposition from pro-war interests to his proposal for price controls to relieve the cost-of-living.

- The paraphernalia of capitalist democracy was being increasingly discarded as imperialism turns to fascist measures in an effort to organize war. The new French election law was paying off for Wall Street with all rightist parties, including DeGaulists, uniting against the Communists for the June elections. . . . The U.S. press dug up an ex-government official of Bolivia to justify the recent putsch by a military junta. His justification? If the candidate elected by the majority of voters had been allowed to take his post as President, this would have been a set-back for democracy because the people don't know what is good for them. . . . In Japan, the government has postponed its revision of the occupation laws, will rule Japan according to Gen. Ridgeway's diktat.

BUT THE PEOPLE were fighting back in South Africa, where thousands of Africans, Colored people, and white veterans and unionists staged an unprecedented demonstration of militancy and solidarity in opposition to the Malan regime's attempt to disfranchise Colored voters;

In Austria, where Communists joined Socialists to elect a new President, Gen. Theodor Koerner, over the pro-Wall Street People's Party candidate, Dr. Heinrich Gleissner;

In Italy, where, although a rigged election assured a majority of seats to the pro-war bloc of De Gasperi's Christian Democrats, Republicans and rightwing Socialists, the Communists and leftwing Socialists retained their popularity amongst the people and the power to continue their fight for peace.

Only about 10 cases remain for disposition, and it is rare for the court to adjourn without taking some action on all pending business. The court chamber, as well as the pressroom, was crowded last week with most lawyers and newsmen expecting a decision on the "11." The court heard oral argument in this case last December. Hearing arguments in the case



## Workers in Strike Temper, Feel Effect Of War Economy

By George Morris

**SYMPTOMATIC OF THE WAY** workers feel about things these days is their willingness to strike at the drop of a hat. Witness the "smock" strike of 34,000 Dodge workers that closed this main plant of Chrysler tight as a drum.

The newspapers had a great deal of fun with the Dodge story because the precipitation issue was the demand by workers in one department for coveralls to protect them from dripping oil that ruined their clothes. But the company gave them something that was described as "smocks," which the workers refused to wear. As one worker put it, "it will be berets next."

When three shop stewards were fired for their active part in this department fight, the executive board of United Automobile Workers, Dodge Local 3, instantly ordered a strike of everybody, including the plant's power plant workers, and Dodge was down.

**SIMULTANEOUSLY**, a similar flareup took place at the big Bethlehem, Pa., plant of Bethlehem Steel over a dispute involving incentive pay from blast furnace men. Ignoring pleas of local officials, an estimated 2,500 workers walked out and the company had immediately to bank seven blast furnaces. The shutdown continued for a day and a half until some assurance was given that the "beef" would be processed soon.

Workers are sore enough to walk out at the slightest provocation, because they have a lot to be sore about. The above are only examples of what's taking place in plants throughout the country. It is quite apparent that the workers are not impressed with the "emergency" ballyhoo and the alarmist warnings of generals that we are about to be "invaded."

They are more impressed with reports of the fantastic profits of their employers, the continued rise in prices, new taxes and the sweep of layoffs, especially in auto, electrical, textile, railroad and a number of other industries.

**IT IS APPARENTLY** this sentiment that has made the "stabilizers" a bit "flexible" in their wage freeze policy. Currently they look to chairman George W. Taylor of the Wage Stabilization Board to pilot them through the troubled waters.

Taylor, acknowledging that his board's backlog of cases has already passed the 3,000 figure and growing at a rate of a hundred a day, again indicated that some sort of a cost-of-living escalator idea should guide the wage formula he plans to announce soon. Those are all cases involving wage raises above the 10 percent limit set by



PICKET DEMOCRATIC National Committee hearings in Denver, Colo. An end to the McCarran hearings in Washington and the freedom of Mrs. Jane Rogers who is held for the fifth week as a political prisoner was demanded by Civil Rights Congress pickets at the Shirley Savoy Hotel. Photo shows Paul Kleinbord, one of the seven originally held in the Denver civil rights cases.

the former wage board. So far, only the packinghouse case was decided setting a precedent of better than 14 percent above the wage level of January, 1950.

The sweep of layoffs in the auto industry grew more serious through the week. The shutdown of the Hudson plant came close on the heels of the shutdown of the Kaiser-Frazer plants and the announcement that Ford will lay off 10,000 more workers.

**PRESAGING** still more sweep-  
(Continued on Page 6)

# Unions Backing Bid For Korea Armistice

**THE PEOPLE'S MOVEMENT** behind the Johnson End-the-War resolution picked up steam as the top leaders of the nation's biggest trade union local announced their support. Carl Stellato, president; Pat Rice, vice-president; William Hood, recording secretary and W. G. Grant, financial secretary of the 65,000-strong Ford Local 600 of the United Auto Workers took their stand in favor of S. Res. 140. Introduced by Sen. Edwin Johnson (D-Colo) and referred to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, the measure would put the Senate on record for a cease-fire in Korea by June 25, withdrawal of the fighting forces behind each side of the 38th Parallel, and removal of all non-Koreans except diplomatic representatives by Dec. 31.

The action of the Ford union leaders was sustained by two membership meetings at the Press Steel and Motor Buildings and followed by the political action committee of Dodge Local 3-S of the UAW, which wired support for the armistice plan to Johnson and to Michigan's Senators Blair Moody and Homer Ferguson.

\* \* \*

THE FOUR International officers of the Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers Union sent a Memorial Day message to Senator Tom Connally urging speedy and favorable action on the Johnson Resolution for an armistice in Korea. The union's wire was sent from its central offices in Denver, Colorado.

The telegram signed by President John Clark, vice-presidents Orville Larson and Charles Wilson and secretary-treasurer M. E. Travis, expressed belief the Johnson Resolution (SR 140) "presents the American people with an honorable method whereby war in Korea can be halted and a first step taken toward ending the serious threat of World War III."

Senator Connally, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, was reminded that many of the ninety thousand miners, millmen and smelters in our union are fathers of boys already fighting and dying in Korea, or facing the draft. And it said: "We believe the patriotic, non-partisan Johnson Resolution fills the demand of millions of Americans of all political beliefs for immediate peace."

\* \* \*

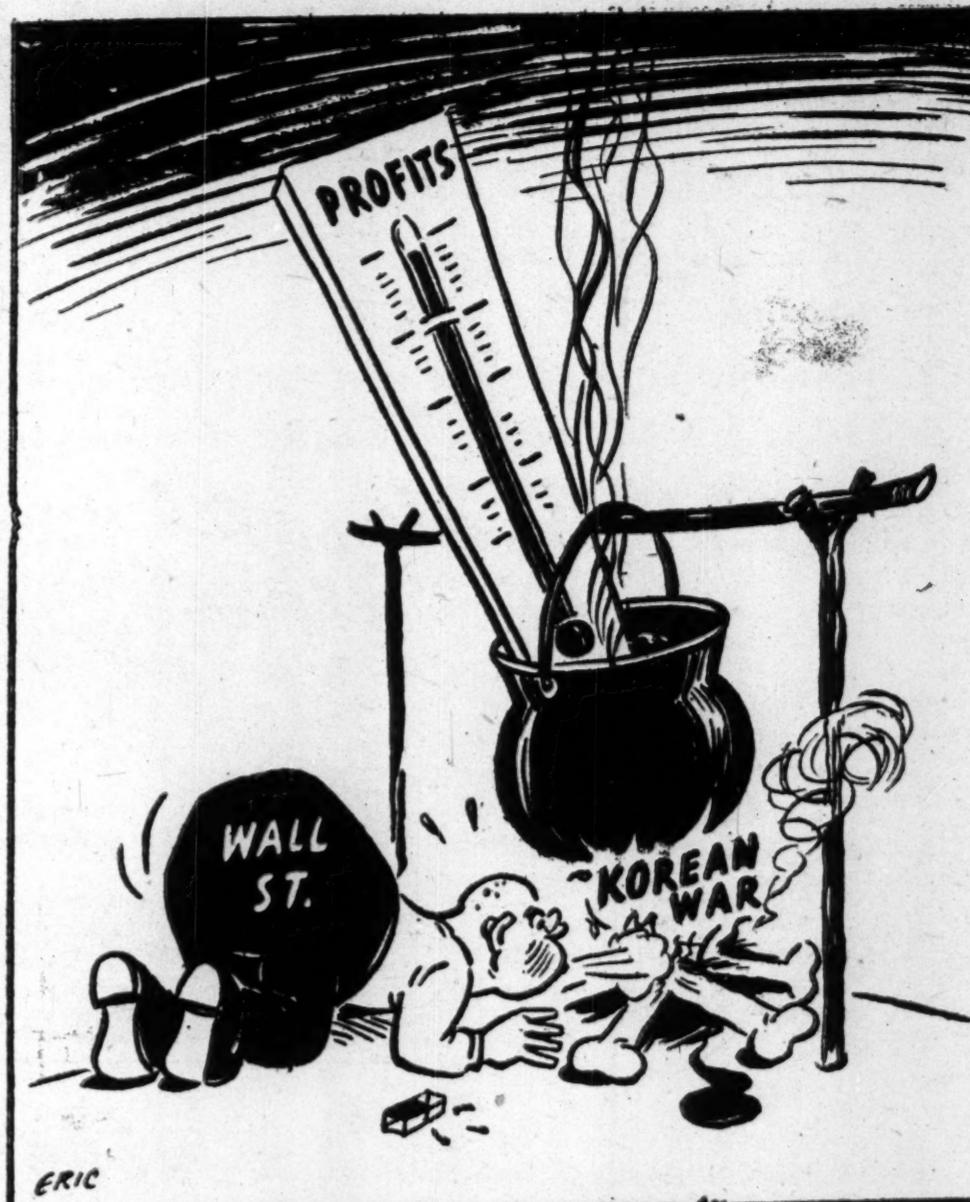
AS THE PRESSURE of the people for peace continued to break through the press censorship on the Johnson resolution, Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver, former president of the Zionist Organization of America, and a member of the Jewish Agency, told his Cleveland congregation that "the resolution . . . should have been introduced 11 months ago (and) provides the opportunity of immediate negotiation . . ."

Sen. Robert Hendrickson (R-NJ), became the first Senator to go on record for the peace plan, writing a constituent that he would seek "prompt and favorable" action by the Foreign Relations Committee.

Sen. Johnson himself indicated awareness of the fact that the pressure of the American people could force action on the peace move. Reading his resolution over an NBC network program, Johnson expressed the hope that church groups, women's clubs, labor unions and civic organizations "will demand prompt action on it."

\* \* \*

SPEAKING as the Administration gave every sign of its intent to continue and extend the costly Korean intervention, Johnson asserted that there is no way to keep the limited war from developing into a full-scale war. The (Continued on Page 6)



## New Councils Spark June Peace Congress

SINCE MARCH 15, date of the Washington Peace Pilgrimage, 60 new peace councils and committees have been established in various parts of the country, a tally by the American Peace Crusade shows.

The rapidly growing interest among broad sections of the population in bringing the Korean war to an end and preventing a new world war was further given evidence in reports reaching the Crusade office regarding the election of delegates to the American People's Congress for Peace, slated for Chicago June 29-30 and July 1.

Already 1,000 delegates are committed to attend from many states, including California, Washington, Oregon, North and South Dakota, Connecticut, Kansas, Minnesota and Montana.

\* \* \*

DURING THE PAST WEEK, 10 new peace committees have been established, including Manitowoc and South Haven, Misc., and the Lake County Committee for Peace in Gary, Ind.

New peace councils have been established in St. Paul, Minn., Jersey City and Camden, N. J., and Bellingham, Wash.

The Crusade officials reported a "very encouraging response to the Peace Ballot campaign now going on. Requests for additional ballots continue to flood the office and especially significant are the requests coming from individuals who write that they have heard about the campaign and want to participate."

From San Diego, Calif., came word that local reactionaries who tried to prevent expressions of peace sentiment were answered by a meeting attended by 200 people called to defend the right to speak for peace. The main speaker was Rev. Heist, Southern California director of the American Civil Liberties Union.

\* \* \*

THE CRUSADE OFFICE announced such a tremendous response to the cultural competition being sponsored in connection with the Chicago congress that the final date for entries has been postponed until June 29, opening day of the congress.

The writers' competition has been broadened to include manuscripts and published books dealing with peace.

A meeting of the congress sponsors will be held in Chicago June 2 in order to map final preparations for the national peace congress.

### POINT OF ORDER

OIL

By Alan Max

The idea of the British Foreign Office and our State Department now seems to be that it is all right for the Iranians to own all the oil-wells except for what is in them.

# Murder in Brownsburg

**2,000 at Bier of Brooklyn Negro;  
Arrest of Killer-Cop Demanded**

By John F. Norman

THE COP fired once.

His bullet travelled 15 feet.

It lodged in the neck of Henry Fields, Jr., 27-year-old Negro father of four small children, as Fields got out of his car after a minor traffic accident.

It killed Fields instantly.

But it echoed and re-echoed through Brooklyn's Brownsburg community into a mass movement, thousands strong, demanding an end to New York police brutality and prosecution of the cop who murdered Henry Fields.

BROWNSVILLE is a Jewish-Negro working class community with long-standing militant traditions. But old-timers will tell you the neighborhood has never before seen such mass anger—and such unity—as the movement brought into being by Patrolman Samuel Applebaum's murder gun.

Within minutes after Henry Fields was shot down last Saturday evening in the midst of Osborn Street's heavy shopping crowds, two things began to happen:

- The people—Negro and white—began to gather in a stern fury that refused to be dispersed by police reserves, that grew into a tremendous public protest rally two nights later and that turned Henry Fields' funeral the night before Memorial Day, into a mass demonstration against police brutality.

- New York's brass-check press began grinding out its lies about Fields' murder, claiming the dead Negro had been "chased" by police as a "hit-run driver," that Applebaum's bullet had killed him accidentally in a ricochet and that "Communists" were seeking to smear "New York's Finest" and incite riots between Negroes and Jews.

THE PEOPLE, Negroes and Jews, Communist and non-Communist, gave them the lie.

Eye-witnesses told how Fields' car had swerved to avoid hitting a child, had sideswiped another car and continued slowly, coming to a stop on Osborn St. They told how Applebaum's prowling car crashed into Fields' automobile at the curb and how the cop pulled his gun out and fired as soon as Fields stepped out, his hands raised in the air. They saw Applebaum turn Fields' body over with his foot as he put his gun away.

That night and into early Sunday morning, the people massed on Osborn St. in grim vigil.

A CITIZENS' COMMITTEE was formed at Zion Gospel Church, with Bishop Reginald Barrows of First Christ Church and Rev. A. D. Reeves of Zion Gospel as co-chairmen. William Podell, Jewish leader and Civil Rights Congress attorney, was retained by Mrs. Fields to press her family's need for compensation and prosecution of Applebaum. Mrs. Laura Nadell of the Brownsburg American Labor Party and Mrs. Annie Street of Osborn St. headed up a welfare committee to begin to aid Mrs. Fields and her four children, aged 9 months to four years.

Monday a delegation of 50 Brownsburg Negro and Jewish (Continued on Page 6)

# Month of Terror May was month of murder, arson, and lynching of the Negro people

MAY IS A MONTH of festivals when a winter-weary world rejoices at the return of the life-giving sun. Maypoles and robins and May Day celebrations of workers around the world have long marked May as a month of hope and struggle for a better life.

But the racists in the United States this year smeared the face of the hopeful month with bloody death and sent up smoke from the lynchers' pyre. \*

THE POLICE FORCE of Columbus, Ga., ushered in May Day with a midnight orgy of brutality against scores of Negroes. On the excuse of stopping a fight between two Negro soldiers from nearby Fort Benning, white hate-crazed cops entered Negro restaurants and clubs and beat seated diners until blood overflowed the plates on tables before them. Officers stationed themselves in front of the Negro establishments, ordered occupants out, then clubbed and pistol-whipped them until they fell prostrate.

One day later, while nearly one hundred Columbus Negroes nursed their wounds and Negro war wives and other relatives cried for an answer as to why their loved ones were fighting in Korea, the racist terror struck across the border in South Carolina. A Cheraw, S. C., cop took Cartha Johnson, a Negro furniture worker, from the factory where he had come early to work, and beat him so badly in jail that Johnson lost one eye and is in danger of losing sight in the other. Johnson had disobeyed the white watchman's order to leave the premises—a crime against white supremacy.

In another South Carolina town—Beaufort—Smith Harvey was sentenced to death because he defended himself against a group of white hoodlums who had demanded the Negro get them some Negro women.

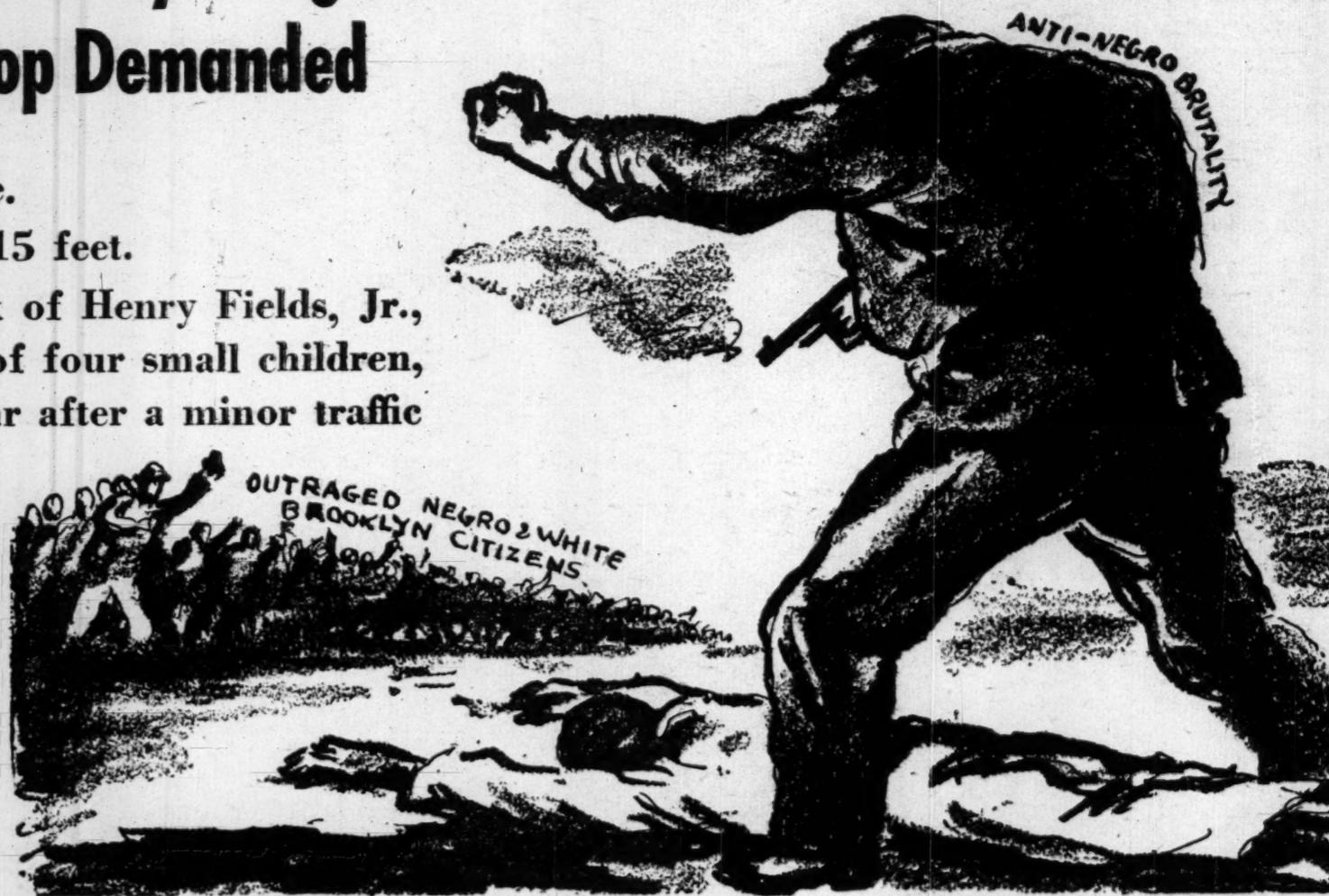
Birmingham, Ala., Kluxers took to their torches in defense of white supremacy on May 6 and burned two Negro homes located outside the ghetto. And in neighboring Fairfield 400 Negro families were made homeless two weeks later when their ramshackle homes burned while white firemen stood by and watched the inferno.

Sheriff Thomas Bragg, of Hawkinsville, Ga., on May 1, shot two Negro soldiers while they were manacled and in his custody. His claim: the two men, Pts. Louis Passmore and Lon Asman, "attacked" him.

In a number of states the electric chair and the living death of prison was in prospect for other Negro victims of white supremacy courts during the hopeful month of May. Charles Gordy, Sr., the father who defended his Detroit home against cops who sought to illegally arrest his son, Charles, Jr., was sentenced to life in prison. Edward Honeycutt, 24-year-old exGI, was ordered to sit in the portable electric chair of Louisiana because the fake cry of "rape" was raised against him. His execution was set to follow by exactly one month the murder of Willie McGee on May 8 in Mississippi.

On May 26, Henry Fields, a 24-year-old Negro worker, was shot in cold blood by Samuel Applebaum, a white patrolman. And on the same day a Norfolk, Va., mob forced Reverend Joseph Mann, 43, into a car, poured gasoline over him and set him afire for having preached against segregation. Rev. Mann died of burns three days later.

From scorched and gutted and tormented Korea to the streets and courtrooms and homes of cities throughout the nation, racism struck with murder, arson and "legal" lynching.



## THE TRENTON SIX:

# A Conspiracy Against Negroes, Not a Trial

By Abner W. Berry

MEMO TO THE EDITOR—

From the press table in Mercer County Courthouse, in Trenton, N. J., Judge Ralph J. Smalley's court, where six Negroes are being tried, charged with killing William Horner, 72, in his second-hand store on Jan. 27, 1948.

THERE IS AN AIR of impatience here as this trial, or what is labelled a trial, goes into its fourth month. Judge Smalley has taken to clock-watching and snaps speed-up orders to attorneys quite often when arguments seem to him repetitious or irrelevant. His

police witnesses have corroborated which the defendants cannot use her testimony. But Volpe needs to prove their innocence.

ALL OF THE NEWSMEN—if we accept the representatives of the two local dailies—are impatient with the whole disgusting, sordid show. To the hometown press the Trenton Six trial is a "marathon trial;" to the out-of-towners, the Negro press and others, the trial is a continuous assault on reason, an exhibition of the divorce of Law from Justice. One metropolitan newsman put the disgust in words after witnessing one of Prosecutor Mario H. Volpe's attempts to besmirch a Negro woman's character when he couldn't refute her testimony. "I'd like to wring Volpe's neck right this minute," was his terse, angry response to what he had seen and heard. \*

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THE JUDGE has ruled it was beyond a reasonable doubt that one defendant was drugged, and others "promised" a reward for "confessing," actually furnishing a basis for indicting Volpe and Chief of Detectives Frank A. Naples. But these gentlemen are still the ranking representatives of the State of New Jersey in the trial.

EVIDENCE already in proves that Volpe has introduced fake exhibits against the defendants. The bottle he claims was the murder weapon, has been identified by a Royal Crown Bottling Company executive as one of a lot stored in an Allentown, Pa., warehouse until 1950.

DOCUMENTARY evidence has been introduced proving that Volpe's "surprise witness," the paroled criminal, George W. English, gave perjured testimony.

BOTH Judge Smalley and Volpe now hold evidence in the form of police department reports

## Ruins of Rome Become Home to Family

ROME (ALN).—A family of 11 persons, evicted from their apartment, has taken refuge in the ruins of Rome's ancient Coliseum. The family consists of mechanic Gino Giovanetti, his wife, mother-in-law and eight children ranging in age from seven to 22. After being evicted from their home, the family found the only apartments available were luxury flats renting at 50,000 lire a month. Giovanetti's average monthly wage is 30,000 lire.

**Five Weeks of Hearings Show:**

# McCarran Act Perils All Progressives

By Harry Raymond

THE SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES CONTROL BOARD, which spent the week in a quiet attempt to prop up its shaken judicial poise, is scheduled on Monday to continue the recessed McCarran Law hearings aimed at outlawing of the Communist Party. Charles M. LaFollette's resignation as hearing panel chairman, his public admission that Justice Department attorneys, SACB panel member Peter Campbell Brown and government witnesses were in collusion to rig decisions of the board, has aroused considerable speculation as to the future course of the hearings.

THE RECORD of the five weeks of the SACB proceedings against the party reveals that:

- The hearings are being policed by Sen. Pat McCarran's witchhunt Senate subcommittee. He is receiving regular reports on conduct of panel members and is using the threat of withholding Senate confirmation of board members as a means of controlling board decisions.

- The hearings are a blind behind which not only the civil rights of the Communist Party but of all Americans are being as sailed.

- Due process of law, guaranteed by the U. S. Constitution, is being rudely denied the party by compelling it defend itself in a quasi-judicial hearing which has no base in constitutional law.

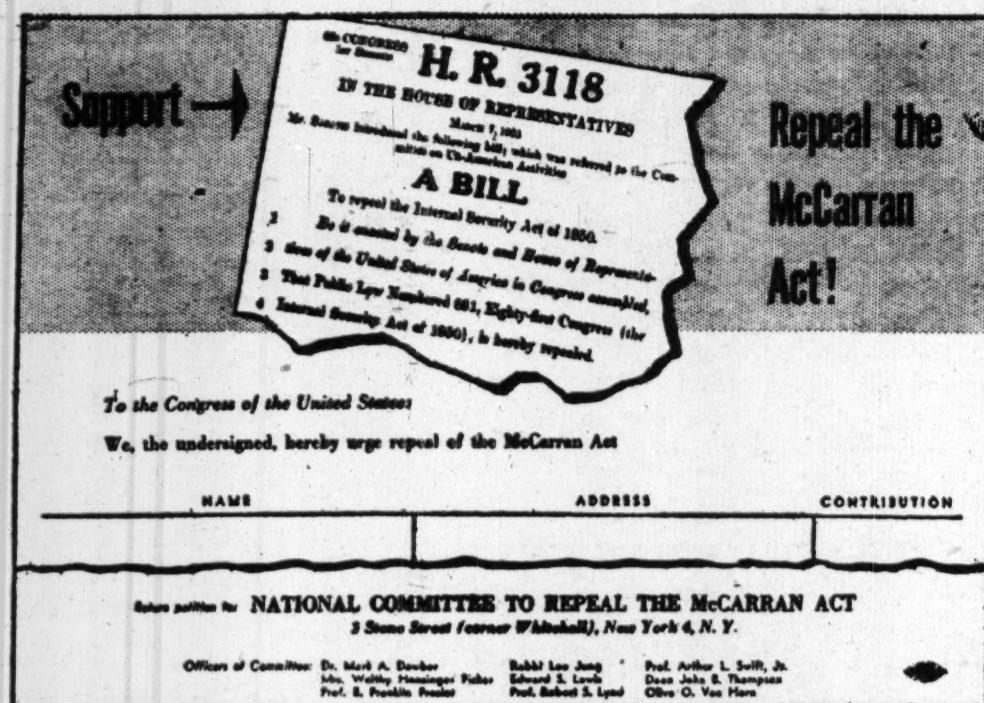
- The verdict labeling the party as a "foreign agent" and ordering its registration has already been written into the fascist McCarran Law under which the proceedings are being conducted.

- Great and unjust financial burdens have been heaped on the party by the lengthy hearings which threaten to be dragged through the summer.

LaFOLLETTE'S resignation as panel chairman—he continues as a member of the panel and of the board—has added proof to the charges by Vito Marcantonio and John Abt, attorneys for the party, that the board was on McCarran's leash and that the hearings were rigged.

The resignation, however, or any shuffling of the personnel of the hearing panel can have no possible effect of diminishing or eliminating the frameup character of the proceedings.

Some observers have expressed



A petition campaign is under way to urge Congressional repeal of the police-state McCarran Act. The petition, reproduced here, is distributed by the National Committee to Repeal the McCarran Act, 2 Stone St., New York City.

the hope that some legal tinkering with the board might convert it into a tribunal that would uphold the constitutional rights of freedom of speech and political action that the McCarran's are out to destroy.

BUT THESE OBSERVERS are naive to say the least. They have obviously not read the McCarran Law. It leaves no room for a favorable verdict against any organization accused by the Justice Department.

The McCarran Law leaves nothing to be proved by testimony before the board in this proceeding except that the accused party is a "Communist-action organization." Written into the law is the libel that the party is part of a movement which aims to achieve its ends by "treachery, deceit" and engages in "espionage, sabotage, terrorism."

UNDER THE FASCIST LAW, the SACB is not required to hear evidence to support this false description of the accused organization. The law itself makes this libelous finding. And it leaves no room for testimony before the

board to disprove it. That is why the Communist Party has charged McCarran has handed the SACB a "built-in" verdict against the party.

Regardless of how the SACB attempts to doctor up its hearing panel, the board will still be in a state of crisis when the hearings resume Monday. But it will move on, under the pressures of the McCarran gang, toward its objective of approval of the "built-in" verdict.

THIS CRISIS in the board, the exposure of how it has been rigged against the party, should serve to spur mass support to the Sabbath Bill (HR 3118) for repeal of the McCarran Law.

Those who have been silent, concluding the McCarran hearings are aimed only at the Communists and not at their liberties of all Americans, would do well to pay some attention to the SACB hearings. They would then discover the creeping menace of fascism, a menace that could engulf the entire nation. It can be curbed if the people speak out in sufficient numbers against it.

## Philadelphia Readers of The Worker Meet Map Circulation Drive

THE READERS of the Daily Worker and Sunday Worker in Philadelphia and Eastern Pennsylvania were determined that the propaganda organs of the Pew (Sun Oil, Sun Ship, GOP) dynasty should not din their war hysteria unopposed. They did something about it—rolled up their sleeves to bring their neighbors the clear voice of the champion of peace, Negro liberation and working class political power.

Phil Bart, business manager of The Worker, told the 80-odd representative readers gathered in Elks Hall on North Broad St. last Sunday, "Let the war-mongering press be ashamed of itself and glad when the housewife wraps her garbage in yesterday's lying editions. We have nothing to be ashamed of in our paper. Let us bring it out into the open and offer it to our neighbors. There is not an issue which they face that cannot be found in our small paper."

THE MEN AND WOMEN—Negro and white—whom Bart addressed were not salesmen getting a pep-talk about a "superior" product; they were steelworkers, stenographers, garment workers, housewives, journalists, domestic workers and laborers; they were

concerned about building a united peace movement, free of racism, as the best "shelter" against atomic warfare; The Worker, as they discussed how to increase its circulation, was the mortar for their structure.

Before breaking into three panels—Peace, Negro Rights and Labor—the delegated readers heard and applauded James Dolsen, the slender, soft-spoken Pittsburgh Worker correspondent. Dolsen, a defendant in the Pittsburgh witch-hunt trial, charged with "sedition," recounted the difficulties in getting The Worker regularly in the home city. Hoodlums around the railroad station, he said, had destroyed the bundle of the current edition. Despite these and other more terroristic set-backs, Dolsen declared: "We are fighting in Pittsburgh for our paper and for our political beliefs. No matter what the outcome of the present attacks on us, we are not going to surrender."

THE DELEGATES remembered the words of Bart and Dolsen in the panels. The shop workers planned how they could carry the paper into the shops, under conditions that were considerably more favorable than those pre-

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## The 'Big Lie' Gets Thinner

THE BIG LIE about the alleged "Soviet attack" gets thinner all the time.

We are piling up enormous mountains of guns, cannon, planes, etc., to save us from this alleged future attack. Or to "deter the aggressor."

But, meanwhile, there are no Russian troops to be found anywhere outside of the Soviet Union.

But there are nearly a half a million American troops outside the United States already. We have more than a quarter of a million men fighting and dying in Korea. We have sent more troops to Germany. We have landed troops on Iceland, and taken it over as an air base for bombing the Soviet Union. We want to force Japan to become a U. S. military base, with a permanent occupation army there.

But the Soviet Union has no bases close to the U. S. A., and does not seek any.

THE PEOPLE in the Atlantic Pact nations don't believe this "Soviet aggression" hoax.

The Italian voters in the 3,000 municipalities elections this week gave the Communist-Socialist bloc a sharp increase. The voters for the Communist-Socialist and Right Wing Socialist tickets now constitute a majority of the voters.

This tremendous vote is a vote for PEACE.

It is, in fact, a warning that Italy will resist American aggression and any attempt to push Italy into a war it doesn't need or want.

LET THE PEACE FORCES in our country take heart. Peace can be won. Let the country insist on negotiations in Korea, withdrawal of troops as proposed in the Johnson resolution. Let us recognize that no peace is possible without sitting down at the table in the UN with People's China. Not to talk with China is to foment war—deliberately.

## The 'Soviet Aggression' Hoax

THE GENERALS KEEP on talking war, blood, and death.

But the people keep on talking peace.

The resolution of Sen. Edwin Johnson (D-Col) for an armistice in Korea on June 25, with all non-Korean armies to be withdrawn by December, is steadily gaining popular support.

Colorado's AFL paper has come out for it.

New Jersey's U. S. Sen. Hendrickson has stated approval.

Trade union locals are beginning to take action in support of an armistice in Korea.

We have no doubt that as the people get to know of this Sen. Johnson resolution they will insist on Congress and the White House acting on it.

BUT PEACE IS THE last thing the generals seem to want.

All the Truman generals—Bradley, Marshall and Vandenberg—repeated to the Senate investigation that the U. S. cannot wage a world war—now. This is their "answer" to MacArthur who clearly wants to start a world war now by attacking China's cities.

But, every time these generals made this point of America's military "weakness," they tore a hole in the Administration's major propaganda lie—the alleged aggressive intentions of the Soviet Union.

If the Soviet Union is supposed to want to attack us, and if all our generals advertise how "weak" we are, how come that the alleged "aggressor" doesn't attack us?

How come that this alleged "aggressor" proposes to us at the Paris conference now going on that we hold a Big Four meeting to discuss REDUCTION IN ALL ARMAMENTS, and the outlawing of all atomic warfare?

Since when does an aggressor propose to reduce its armaments, with UN inspection to make it stick?

# Harlem Union Council Plan Transit Fare Hike to 10 Cent Program at Parley This Weekend

By Mel Fiske

**THE HARLEM TRADE UNION COUNCIL** will embark on an historic course this week when its first convention charts final plans to enlarge its actions and membership among thousands of Negro workers in the city.

The convention, opening with a concert by Paul Robeson at the Golden Gate Ballroom Friday night, and meeting for business sessions at the Henry Lincoln Johnson Lodge, 15 W. 126 St., Saturday, will bring together more than 600 delegates from hundreds of New York shops and plants.

The 600 will form the nucleus of the expanded council and set the council up for the job of bringing 10,000 Negro workers into the council's membership rolls by next year, Ewart Guinier, chairman, and Ferdinand Smith, executive secretary of the council, explained.

**FOR THE COUNCIL**, it's an historic step. Before its convention, the council was a body of delegates from a host of unions in the electrical, fur, machine, maritime, longshore and public industries. According to projected plans the convention will now become a delegate and membership body.

A preliminary goal of 500 members will be reached when the convention assembles Saturday morning. Its next goal will be 1,000 members by the time the continuations committee of the National Negro Labor Council, consisting of delegates from ten Negro labor councils throughout the nation, meets in Washington during the summer.

Guinier and Smith have outlined plans to be presented to the convention for approval. These plans called for a widened fight to break down discrimination in industries now barring Negro and Spanish-speaking workers. The first phase of the battle will be launched to train and place workers in the building trades and printing industries.



PAUL ROBESON

Other delegates from rank and file groups within various unions in the hotel, building service, garment and clothing and newspaper and printing industries are also expected.

After appearing at the concert for the benefit of the Harlem Trade Union Council, Robeson will speak to convention delegates. The noted Negro people's fighter will follow the addresses to be made by Rev. M. L. Wilson of the Convent Avenue Baptist Church and Cliff Cameron, business manager for UE Local 475.

## Union Backing Korea Peace Bid

(Continued from Page 3)

"logical thing to do therefore," he said, "is for the UN to halt the terrible slaughter in Korea before it measures into full-scale war."

The National Labor Conference for Peace circularized 30 national AFL, CIO and independent unions, urging them to follow the Ford local's lead.

**IN COLORADO**, Johnson's home state, the Colorado Labor Advocates, owned by 59 AFL affiliates, declared editorially that "any proposal which holds some hope for a just and peaceful settlement of the Korean war and an end to the mass slaughter should at least be thoroughly examined and appraised on its merits and its chances of successful implementation."

The AFL organ, while noting its "bitter" differences on other issues with the Senator, declared: "Despite the fact that Sen. Ed. Johnson's proposal for a Korean armistice, aimed at an eventual end to hostilities in that luckless country, has been called appeasement and other nasty names, we think it merits serious thought on the part of our policy-makers."

Other labor action for the resolution came from a general membership meeting of the Local 65, United Shoe Workers, CIO, and crewmen on 17 Marine Cooks and Stewards ships in New York harbor.

## FEWER BUTCHER JOBS

**SAN FRANCISCO (FP)**.—Higher prices and fewer jobs are what the new food price regulations issued by Price Stabilizer Michael V. DiSalle produced in this area, according to the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butchers Workers (AFL).

A number of delegates from unorganized plants have been elected to attend the convention.

By Michael Singer

**TWO APPARENTLY UNRELATED** stories last week provided New Yorkers with a grim lesson in monopolistic swindling of their earnings and bipartisan political corruption. On Tuesday, May 29, the Herald Tribune headlined "Hogan Uncovers Huge Frauds

In City Realty Tax Assessments" which told how "many millions of dollars" were stolen from the people through a plot to underestimate property values and thereby reduce landlord taxes. The city's operating budget depends for the bulk of its major revenue from taxes based on realty assessments. The lower the assessment the lower the tax return for maintaining services, paying higher salaries, raising welfare allotments and providing extra hospital, health and school personnel.

**THE NEW YORK TIMES** Wednesday ran a story headlined: "Increase In Fare Is Seen—15-Cent Combined Ride May End." The article said that "consideration is being given" to "wiping out" the present fare schedule and making a straight surface ride cost 10 cents with no transfer privileges. This new Wall Street formula for City Hall is a prelude to another subway fare rise, probably to 15 cents one-way.

Ever since 1946, when the first "soak the straphanger" conspiracy was hatched, the monopoly landlords have been seeking to smash the tax rate on property. The 2 percent realty tax based on a five-year average of assessments will provide the city with 43.2 percent of the 1951-52 budget or \$577,515,787. This total assessed property value in the city is \$18,396,138,375.

**REALTY ASSESSMENTS** have gone down steadily since ex-Mayor O'Dwyer's Tammany regime and the big landlords worked out the 10-cent fare deal. At that time, the city claimed that lower assessments which cut revenues made it impossible to keep the fare at five cents and still provide wage raises for transit workers, build schools and hospitals and hike civil service salaries.

The Worker since 1946 has been nailing the lie. It exposed that anywhere from \$60,000,000 to \$160,000,000 annually was being robbed from the budget because of deliberate underassessment of realty. It showed that in 1933—a depression year with empty lofts and low rentals—real estate interests paid more than 62 percent to the cost of running the city and its assessed properties were more than \$19 billion. Today, during a bonanza rental period and record landlord profits, the assessed valuation in all five boroughs is a billion dollars less.

**CITY OFFICIALS** and the Board of Transportation pooh-poohed The Worker's charges then. Who's right?

Hogan admits the landlord fraud may run into "many millions of dollars." These "many millions" at a conservative estimate amount to about \$6,500,000 a year or \$32,500,000 since the fare was raised. Had the Wall St. landlords been assessed at their true valuation at least five times that much would have been available for transit, teacher and civil service pay rises, not to mention extended hospital or school and welfare services.

The transit engineering report has proposed elimination of the 11-cent an hour raise granted last year, to reject the union's demand for a 10 percent blanket wage increase, and to slash the jobs of 2,200 men and annual wage earnings by more than \$300 a year on the false grounds that it has no money to provide the 40-hour work week at prevailing rates or adjust salaries upwards. In addition, the Board has under consideration drastic curtailment of "solution" of the difficulties,



FUR WORKERS RESORT on five-mile long White Lake, N. Y., offers boating and all other sports to guests . . . or just quiet relaxation. Operated by the Furriers Joint Council, the low-rate resort is open to all persons.

transit service and speed-up schedules.

**THE ENTIRE COST** of operations on the transit system under the proposed 40-hour week to include the 11 cent pay rise and the new 10 percent demand would be \$46,500,000—far less than the

under assessed property steal in tax revenues from the budget.

There's the story of the biggest fraud perpetrated on the people of New York: fare increases, rejected pay raises, substandard services, teacher wage freezes and TAX STEALS BY BIG PROPERTY OWNERS!

## MURDER IN BROWNSVILLE

(Continued from Page 4) citizens converged on Brooklyn District Attorney Miles McDonald's office. McDonald, on the spot saw their committee immediately.

**THAT NIGHT**, at the public meeting called to hear the committee's report, Brownsville made history.

There were 65 extra cops and plainclothesmen and 10 extra prowls cars cruising the neighborhood to intimidate people from coming to that meeting. But they came—3,000 strong—in a turnout that overflowed the Empire Manor Ballroom into another meeting hall and then poured into the street for a third mass meeting when fire marshalls closed the doors.

Norman Johnson, head of the Brooklyn National Association for Advancement of Colored People legal redress committee, stirred the crowd to cheers as he reported the NAACP's national office, through Thurgood Marshall, had pledged full cooperation to carry the Fields case to the nation.

He reported District Attorney McDonald had agreed to start immediate Grand Jury proceedings

against Applebaum—but warned the people: "It will take pressure and unity, unity and pressure to get justice in Brooklyn."

**THUNDERING** cheers greeted Terry Rosenbaum, high school teacher and leader of Brownsville's American Labor Party, when he said: "I am a Jew, and proud of it. I say the fight for the rights of Negroes is the fight for the rights of Jews, I will not forget the 6,000,000 Jews killed by Hitler racism, and I will not forget Henry Fields. I pledge the Jews of Brownsville will stand solid in this fight to bring Applebaum to justice."

And Bishop Barrows told the massed audience downstairs: "When you hear the Communist bogeyman raised, turn your ears away. They will always shout 'red' when the people move to protect themselves. We will not be divided—and we will win justice!"

Memorial Day night, Henry Fields' body was shipped back to Bamberg, N. C.

The cop who killed him is still in Brooklyn.

But so are the thousands of people, Negro and white, resolved to bring justice to the Fields family and end police brutality in the city Henry Fields came to from the South three years ago.

## Cambria RR Strike

(Continued from Page 3) ing layoffs is a nationwide slump in auto sales and the announcement by war production officials that another cut in steel supplies for auto makers will soon take effect.

A Wall Street Journal survey paints an extremely depressed picture on auto sales.

Auto companies have in recent months stepped up car output to unprecedented levels in an effort to make the most of the market and the materials still available. They did not expect that many prospective car buyers are being eliminated by the increase in the cost of living—the most common reasons that were given by auto sales people to inquiries of the Wall Street Journal.

The hard facts of life under the war economy is leading the auto workers to a new look at the "peace issue." One significant sign of that was the turn of Carl Stellato and his associates in the leadership of Ford Local 600 towards support of the peace resolution of Sen. Edwin Johnson. Some months ago, Stellato's platform called for greater effort by the union to "force" Ford to take more war orders, as the union officers that the matter would be immediately processed, the walkout ended.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa.—A week's strike of approximately a hundred non-operating employees of the Cambria & Indiana Railroad, which had cut off transportation service to a number of mines ended with the resumption of negotiations over the inclusion in the contract of a Christmas bonus.

Refusal of the company to concede the bonus as a standing obligation precipitated the walkout. The bonus amounts to a months' pay and had been granted yearly since 1936. The strikers had recently with the CIO United Steelworkers Union.

## US Steelworkers Quit

JOHNSTOWN, Pa.—The local plant of the U. S. Steel Corp. was hit by a walkout of between 30 and 40 employees on the first turn of the mine car shop. The men were protesting against pay rate adjustments. Upon the promise by the union officers that the matter would be immediately processed, the walkout ended.

# Trek to Capitol Will Ask Price Rollback

MORE THAN 600 ORGANIZED consumers are expected to be part of the delegation to Washington on June 6 to demand a real rollback in prices. Organized by the New York City Tenant, Consumer and Welfare Council, the delegation is arranging a series of appointments with Congressional leaders with whom they will discuss their program.

The Council has already received replies on communications to President Truman, Sens. Burnet Maybank and Reps. Arthur Klein, Victor Ansuo, James J. Hefnerman, Emanuel Celler and Donald O'Toole.

**TRUMAN'S LETTER** acknowledged receipt of the Council's communication which protested Congressional attempt to cut the housing program and its failure to control runaway prices. The President, through his secretary Matthew J. Connelly, cited his actions in behalf of housing and prices. He deplored the fact that Congress has set a "crippling limitation on housing program" which has an adverse effect on the defense effort.

He stated that he wanted the limitation removed. As passed by the House, the bill contains an arbitrary limit, he declared, "of 5,000 public housing units which can be started in the next fiscal year and an equally arbitrary limit of 50,000 units for each year hereafter. To all intents and purposes this means repealing the public housing provisions of the Housing Act of 1949."

In his answer to the Council with those letters he has in the past not bothered, the President is trying to show organized consumers that he is interested in their problems. However, the basis for his interest is to advance the war program of Wall Street, which is driving down the workers' purchasing power.

**THE COUNCIL** has repeatedly pointed out that the war effort is deriving tenants of public housing and that war profiteering is boosting prices upwards.

"The costs of one battleship would build three public housing projects with 1,000 units each," said Sol Salz, executive secretary of the Council. "Profiteers are using the war program to rob the consumer and the government is not proving adequate protection for consumers."

Consumers point out if the President were sincere he would remove Charles E. Wilson, big business spokesman from government policy groups.

**DEMANDS** of the Council, which has just completed a successful meat boycott, are:

- Price control with a 15 percent rollback of prices below June 15, 1950-pre-Korea level.

- Government guarantees that there will be no withholding of food from the market by manufacturers, canneries, wholesalers, cattlemen and others.

- Government surpluses to be sold to consumers with full production payments to farmers.

- No wage freeze or increased taxes for earnings under \$5000.

- A 100 percent excess profits tax.

- Federal rent control to cover New York State. No evictions, no increases. Reduction of rents for reduction of services and repairs.

- Five hundred million dollars for 3 public housing projects. Complete of all housing already planned.

## UNION PRINTSHOP

DETROIT (FP).—The United Auto Workers (CIO) has under consideration a plan to set up a modern printing plant for its numerous publishing jobs.



## Transit Union Girds for Battle on 40-Hr. Week

NEW YORK CITY'S transit workers are mobilizing for the first in their series of expected attacks against the Board of Transportation's efforts to set in motion a wage-cutting, speedup plan.

CIO Transport Workers Union members moved into City Hall Plaza Friday afternoon to tell Mayor Impellitteri that the price the board hopes to exact for the 40-hour week promised transit workers is too high.

The subway and surface line workers demand that the board and city come across with the 40-hour week without any reduction in take-home pay.

Transit workers now averaging \$1.51 an hour, or \$72.48 for 48 hours work a week, would require \$1.82 an hour pay for the 40-hour week to maintain their take-home pay.

**TO FORESTALL** this needed increase required to enable the workers to make ends meet in this period of high war-dictated prices, the board began yelping that it was broke and running into debt. It was an old record. The refrain in the end amounted to a plea for higher fares.

The transit workers weren't listening to the refrain. They had listened in 1948, and in the end got tied to the fact-finding board report that promised them the 40-hour week with an attachment of strings pulled out by the board's engineers today.

The engineers told the board how it could lower the wages of 35,500 hourly paid operating workers on the city's transit lines by between \$5 and \$7 a week, draw more work through a speedup and rescheduling, and fire 2,200 workers.

That was the board's price for the 40-hour week it had promised the workers last year. The transit workers, in eight unions, rejected the board's plans completely and called the engineers' proposals "counterfeit" and "a fraud."

**CLOSE TO 1,000** TWU shop chairmen and committeemen, who met this week to map plans for a campaign to win the public to their side, condemned the board's plans. The Local 100 shop officers agreed to pull out all workers in the non-operating shops and yards for the City Hall demonstrations Friday, but many of them wanted more.

Committeemen from many of the rapid transit lines wanted to take their men off the trains—a move that would halt subway transportation for the first time in the city's history. Local 100 officers, however, said the appeal would have to be put aside.

Matthew Guinan, Local 100 president, relayed the feelings of the transit workers to the Board of Transportation, and said "we'll not be responsible for what can happen on this railroad."

## Do Die, Says U-M Young Soldiers

ANN ARBOR.—Students at the University of Michigan recently gave the brass who teach ROTC a real peace scare when they painted, "Young soldiers DO die" on the large cannon outside the ROTC building. The painting was done some

time in the small hours of the night. But the brass found out about it and saw to it that someone got out of bed, took his paint bucket and brush, and painted the whole cannon over.

Then they defeated their whole purpose in painting over the slogan when they announced in all the ROTC classes that the slogan had been painted and what it was.

## Duck Texas Test of Thought Control

SAN ANTONIO, Tex.

"WE RESENT either you, or the Communist Party, trying to ram a test of this law down our throats." This was the statement made by Captain N. K. Dixon, Special Investigator of the Department of Public Safety, in an interview with John Sanford, Texas Communist who had written an open letter to the state attorney general and other law enforcement officers in which he refused to register under the Texas Communist Control Law. The Texas Communist Control Law, modelled after the McCarran Law, provides penalties of 10 years in jail and \$10,000 fine for all Communists and members of so-called "communist front organizations" who do not register under the law.

"We did not want a test of the law at this time, and we did not want you to be the test," Dixon continued. E. Jacobson, assistant state attorney general, and two representatives from the Bexar County District Attorney's office nodded in agreement.

**THE FOUR** law enforcement officers stated that the state of Texas would be willing to test the constitutionality of the law only if Stanford "cooperated" with them. "Cooperation," they explained, meant that Stanford had to answer under oath questions pertaining to his political affiliations. Stanford refused to take part in any such scheme, on the grounds that by doing so he would be giving up his constitutional right to protection against self-incrimination under the Smith and McCarran laws.

Texas progressives have interpreted the refusal of the attorney general to enforce the Communist Control Law as a victory for the democratic beliefs of the people of Texas in freedom of speech, and as a silent admission of the unconstitutional nature of the law.

Stanford's defiance of Texas' little McCarran Law is now being reviewed by the Bexar County Grand Jury. The Grand Jury, which meets in May and June, is composed largely of businessmen and does not include a single worker.

## Coast Dockers To Open Big Health Center

SAN FRANCISCO (FP).—An experimental health project will be undertaken here in June with the cooperation of over 95 percent of the 6,500 San Francisco members of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union.

The longshoremen, ship clerks, walking bosses and watchmen will receive free examinations at the ILWU's waterfront headquarters for heart diseases, tuberculosis, diabetes, nephritis, disabilities in sight and hearing and other serious ailments.

The examinations will be conducted by the Permanente Health Plan and paid for by the union's joint welfare fund. Federal, state and city health agencies are cooperating. It will take about two months to process all the members.

Albert Bertani, local recording secretary, said the tests "would mean money in the pocket of the men, revealing unsuspected ailments that can be treated at once without cost to themselves."

## ASK PHONE RAISE

LANSING, Mich. (FP).—The profit-swollen Michigan Bell Telephone Co. wants the state to hike nickel phones to a dime and boost residence and business phone rates.

## Rescue Rent Control, Chicago Tenants and Consumers Demand

CHICAGO.—The Chicago Tenants and Consumers Council this week called on Gov. Adlai Stevenson to "rescue rent control in Illinois" demanding passage of House Bill 195, now on file with the House Judiciary Committee of the Illinois Legislature.

The Bill, introduced by Representative Charles Jenkins of Chi-

cago, would enable Illinois cities to enact their own rent control measures in the absence of federal controls.

"Chicago tenants are threatened by fantastic rent increases should Congress delay the renewal of the controls which expire in June," declared Miss Jo Collier, executive secretary of the Council.

## \$30,675 To Go in The Worker Drive

The Daily Worker and The Worker reached 84.6 percent of their \$200,000 annual fund appeal. Philip Bart, general manager, announced this week. The paper has to date received contributions of \$160,575.24 from state organizations and \$8,730.56 from individual supporters, for a total of \$169,325.80.

An earlier progress report on the fund appeal this week incorrectly stated that North Carolina and New England had not completed their drives. Both state organizations have, in fact, reached their goals.

# Choose 1,500 Peace Delegates

CHICAGO.—Organizations here were this week electing some 1,500 delegates to the American Peace Crusade, about half of which will come from organized labor.

The delegates will attend the nationwide two-day peace assembly at the Chicago Coliseum, opening with a mammoth mass meeting on Friday, June 29.

Coordinator Henry Noyes announced this week that the large Chicago and Illinois delegations are being chosen by organizations here at a rate which will guarantee the largest turnout in history for a gathering of this kind.

"We expect representation of a broad variety of social and political backgrounds," he said, "on the basis of what we already have learned about the election of delegates."

"These delegates will have only one thing in common—and that is their desire for peace and their determination to get it."

The big Packinghouse Union, for example, estimated that a total of 210 delegates will be chosen by the locals here. Leon Beverly, president of the big Armour local,

was acting as coordinator for the extensive plans of the packinghouse workers in connection with the APC gathering.

There will also be present close to 300 delegates from the United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers locals in this area, including the big farm equipment locals.

In many shops and industries, delegates will be chosen by peace committees as well as by local unions. A run-down of expected Chicago delegates showed that garment workers, blacksmiths, printers, teamsters, machinists, teachers, engineers and carpenters are among the trades which will be represented.

Roy Stroud, who heads the peace activities in the UAW-CIO Local 453, announced that the local plans to have a delegation of 100. A broad program in connection with the APC parley and the mass meeting was adopted last Sunday by a meeting of 50 officers and stewards of the local.

Members of several other Chicago area auto locals will also be delegates to the APC, it was disclosed.

The Fur & Leather Workers worked out plans which

call for 57 delegates from the union locals here.

There will be a total of 60 steel delegates from the mills here. Also present will be an estimated 50 Chicago and downstate railroad delegates.

The CIO United Shoe Workers announced here this week that they will have 25 delegates on hand when the gavel comes down opening the giant conference which will draw together active fighters for peace coming from every corner of the nation.

Many organizations were holding and planning gatherings to raise money for the sending of their delegations and the paying of the \$2 delegate's fee.

At packing, it was decided to raise funds through shop-gate collections.

In other industries, peace committees announced plans for fund-raising affairs where union members will be acquainted with the purposes of the Peace Crusade.

Noyes also declared that the selection of delegates was lagging in some unions and industries here. "We hope," he said, "that there will be a rapid realization that the fight for peace is an integral part of the fight of these workers on bread-and-butter issues."

## POLAND TAKES A PEACE POLL

(Continued from Page 1)

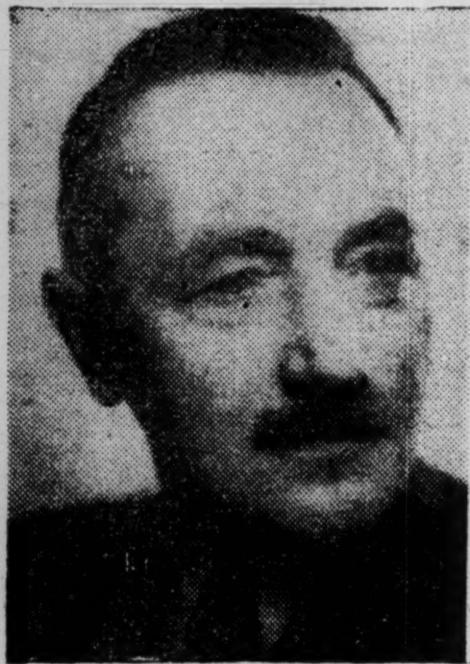
which officially launched the Plebiscite.

Some idea of this movement can be gleaned from an area like the province of Wroclaw: there are 37,000 members of peace committees in this region, of whom 23,000 are "non-party"—that is, not members of the leading Unified Polish Workers Party.

The breakdown is interesting: 12,000 workers, 16,300 peasants, 8,400 workers in the intellectual and profession field, 31 Catholic priests. More and more, the peace movement is enlisting the lower Catholic clergy.

On May 8, a conference of Catholic editors gave its backing to the plebiscite; the other day, 60 priests of the Bydgoszcz province appealed "in the name of Christ" that their brothers and sisters "fulfill their sacred duty for the welfare of People's Poland, their country and for the sake of the Holy Church" and take part in this plebiscite.

THE KEYSTONE to this breadth of this movement will be found in a report of Poland's President, Boleslaw Bierut—



BOLESLAW BIERUT

want to find a place for themselves in saving the country from another German aggression, and who want to take part in the miraculous reconstruction now going on.

ON THE NIGHT before I left Poland, the genial and gentle Ostap Dluski, one of Poland's delegates to the World Peace Council, showed me the headlines: 13,471,514 affirmative ballots in the plebiscite had been turned in within the first three days!

Dluski was glowing with pride. This registration of Poland's will for peace would be an undoubted success. He expected as many as 16 million positive votes by the end of the week.

And we shared experiences: I described the animation of the crowds on the Aleja Marshall Stalina the previous day, which was a warm and lovely Sunday.

THE STREETS were lined with bookstalls. Great pictures of leading authors were draped against the tree-trunks; thousands of books and pamphlets were being sold. And at the entrance to the park, there was a grandstand on which a continuous series of performances were going on. Recitations followed a choral number; a band played on as a group of actors dressed up for a one-act play; kids in colorful costumes waited for their chance to dance. This, too, was part of the Peace Plebiscite!

And Dluski told me that the plebiscite had completely baffled the adversaries of the People's Democracy who do exist, of course, in underground and desperate forms. Leaflets had appeared urging peasants not to sign the ballots on the ridiculous grounds that the appeal was really a preparation for a draft of their cattle; other leaflets alleged that the ballots were really the beginning of rationing . . . in view of war!

This propaganda was so stupid, said Dluski, that it exposed itself. And the answer of the people—thirteen million in three days in a land where the Workers Party has one million members—was a proof of how the "National Front" had taken shape in real life.

## City Officials Want More Pay

PITTSBURGH.—David L. Lawrence and members of the City Council would have their salaries boosted by thousands of dollars yearly under a bill introduced in the State Legislature by State Senator Joseph M. Barr, Democrat.

The bill would allow the City Council to raise the Mayor's salary from the present \$15,000 a year to \$20,000. Councilmen could increase their \$8,000 annual pay to \$10,000.

The boosts would not apply to their current terms.

## Ford Local Maps Job-Level Fight Against Speedup

DEARBORN.—Every one of the 55,000 Ford workers in the River Rouge plant last week got a leaflet issued by the Local 600, UAW-CIO officers instructing them how to combat speedup. The company's reply was to fire two shop leaders in Press Steel Building

## Seek to Pin 'Contempt' On Nelson Trial Lawyer

By Art Shields

PITTSBURGH.—Judge Michael A. Musmanno made a desperate effort to wreck the "sedition" trial defense last week by sentencing defense counsel Hymen Schlesinger to prison on a framed "contempt" charge.

Musmanno sentenced Schlesinger to an indefinite term as the

State was about to rest its case at the end of the first five months of the trial.

The two defendants, whom Musmanno wants to jail for 20 years, are Andy Onda, the Communist Party's organizer among steel workers, and James Dolsen, the Worker's Pittsburgh correspondent.

STEVE NELSON, the chairman of the Communist Party for Western Pennsylvania, was officially severed from the case last month. He is laid up in Philadelphia with a half a dozen fractured bones.

Onda became his own counsel last week. But Dolsen is still defended by three able labor lawyers—John T. McTernan, Basil Pollitt and Hymen Schlesinger.

SCHLESINGER, however, is a Pittsburgh lawyer, who sometimes appears in Musmanno's own courtroom. And the witchhunting judge pounced upon him when Schlesinger entered the courtroom to handle a personal injury case. A worker had slipped on an icy pavement and broken his leg, and Schlesinger was suing the neighboring Borough of Wilmerding in his behalf.

The broken leg had nothing to do with "Communism," some people might think. But Schlesinger had not been in the courtroom a minute before the judge began a witchhunting inquisition.

"Are you a member of the Communist Party?" Musmanno began.

Schlesinger declined to answer. The question had nothing to do with his client's broken leg. And it was unconstitutional and motivated by bias and prejudice against the attorneys in the other courtroom, he pointed out.

THE LABOR LAWYER asked the judge to disqualify himself in the case and he tried to leave the courtroom. But Musmanno threatened to have him arrested if he

did so, and he asked him a series of further questions, such as:

"Are you a member of the Civil Rights Congress?"

"Did you . . . form the Civil Rights Congress . . . in your office?"

"Are you a member of any organization, conspiracy or group committed to overthrow the Government by force and violence?"

The judge falsely declared that the Civil Rights Congress (a labor defense body) was such a group.

MUSMANNO got more hysterical every minute and finally cited Schlesinger for contempt and declared he could never practice in his court again. He set the contempt case for trial.

Schlesinger appealed to the State Supreme Court at once. And last week Justice Drew of that Court issued a "writ of prohibition" cancelling the trial date and telling Schlesinger to appear before him this next Monday.

Meanwhile Musmanno was signing a subpoena ordering Schlesinger to appear at that session that was just being cancelled. And a deputy sheriff thrust the subpoena at Schlesinger as he was walking in the street.

The fellow gave no name and displayed no badge. Schlesinger took him to be one of the cranks and provocateurs, who have been annoying him lately. So the lawyer walked on without taking the paper. The deputy then threw the paper at him, he said. And some time later Schlesinger was arrested in his office on a bench warrant signed by Musmanno.

AT A HEARING, that resembled a drum head court-martial, Musmanno sentenced Schlesinger to prison for an indefinite term. He was to stay there at the judge's pleasure or until the statutory time limit had expired. Schlesinger was represented by Attorney William S. Doty.

Later, however, Musmanno gave Schlesinger a stay of sentence until next Monday—presumably at the request of Justice Drew, whom Musmanno said he would consult on the case.

## Mark Birthday Of Whitman

CAMDEN, N. J.—The annual birthday celebration at Walt Whitman's tomb in Harleigh Cemetery, Camden, will be held Sunday, June 3, at 2 p.m.

Lloyd Brown, one of the editors of *Masses and Mainstream* and author of the forthcoming novel *Iron City* will speak, along with Walter Lowenfels, John Norman and others. Harleigh Cemetery is easily reached by car, or direct busses (Nos. 61, 65, 67 or 69) from 13th and Markets St., Philadelphia.

# The Worker Magazine

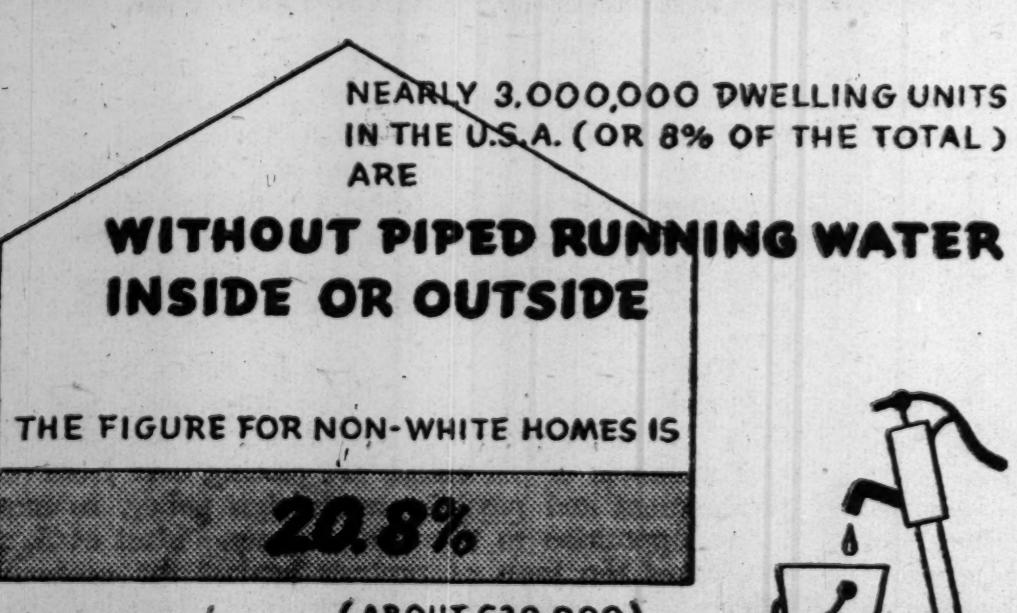
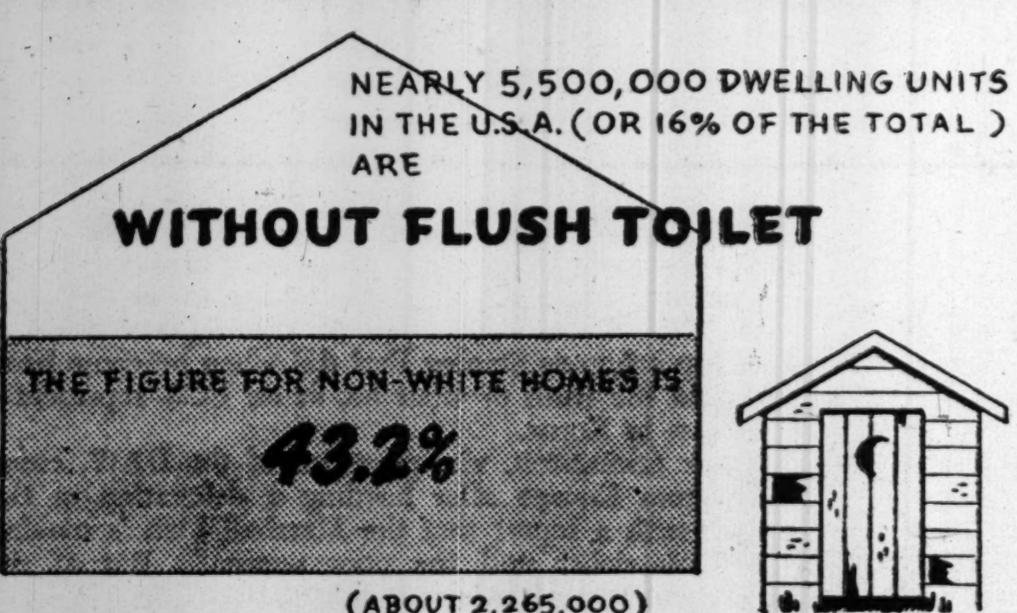
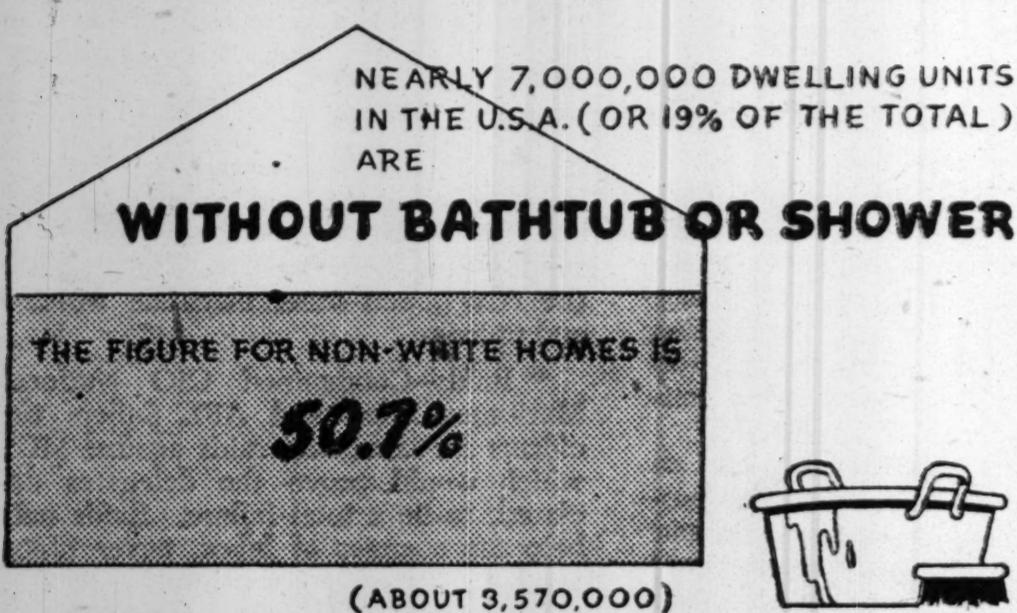
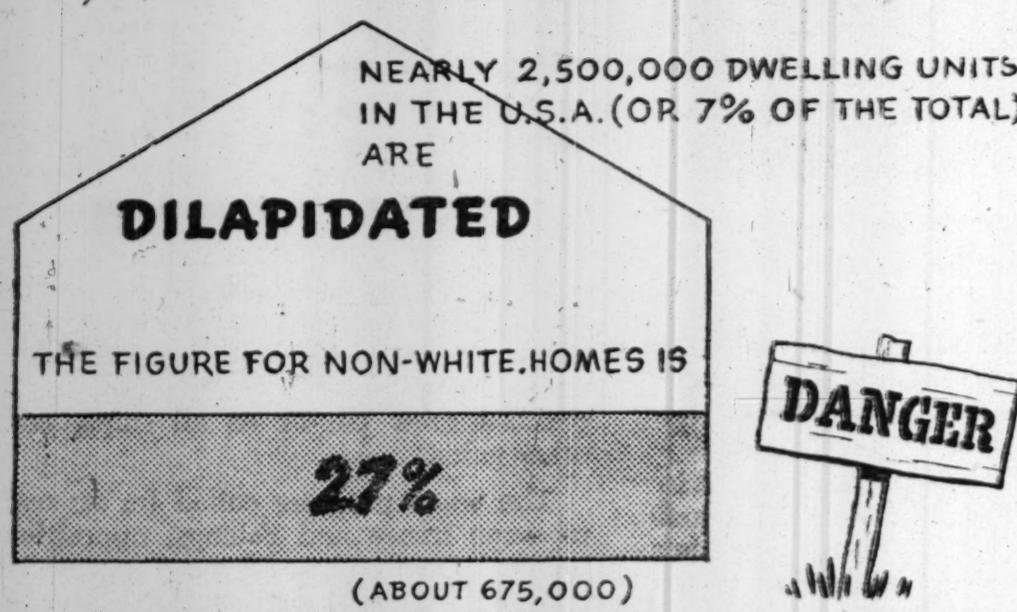
SUNDAY

JUNE 3, 1951

SECTION 2

## Robbing America's Homes

### *Jim Crow, Landlord*



By LOUISE MITCHELL

SINCE the late President Roosevelt proclaimed that "... one-third of a nation is ill-housed ..." the figure has climbed steadily upwards. The ill-housed are now also overcrowded and overcharged. This is especially true of the Negro people and other oppressed groups.

The Housing and Home Finance Agency in its report, Housing Situation—1950, states that nearly two and a half million occupied units, or 7 percent of the total, are "dilapidated." They do not "provide adequate shelter or protection against the elements" and also "endanger the safety of the occupants."

#### *Without Baths 7 Million*

As for the non-white families, this situation prevails for 27 percent.

In addition, almost seven million units, according to the report, or about 19 percent of the total, lack a bathtub or shower. For the non-white population, the figure stands at 50.7 percent (40 percent in the urban areas and 94 percent in the rural non-farm areas).

Not only do American families suffer intolerable housing conditions, but about 5.5 percent are "overcrowded," that is, they have more than 1.5 persons per room. For non-white renter-households, the estimate is 23 percent. This is even higher than in 1940 when it was 20 percent.

#### *Funds Go For High Rent Houses*

The median monthly rent in April, 1950, was 67 percent higher than it was 10 years ago. For non-whites, it was two and one-half times as much as in 1940.

These facts on housing needs illustrate the ineffective use that has been made of the large FHA loans and other housing funds during the past decade. These monies, in the main, have been used either for high rental homes and apartments or for unsafe, shabbily constructed dwellings. Huge profits have accrued to realtors, contractors and speculators receiving FHA loans.

#### *From 'Dream' To 'Bust'*

President Truman offers no solution to the terrible housing plight of the majority of Americans. Instead, he has earmarked vital construction materials for industrial war-making plants and facilities with permission to industrialists to write off the entire cost of their expansion projects over a five-year period as depreciation against resulting profits.

Like so many World War II "dreams," civilian housing has turned into a plain "bust." Building emphasis is no longer in the direction of residential units but rather toward industrial expan-



sion for military purposes and for so-called "defense housing."

A target has been set by the Administration in 1951 of 850,000 residential units, or about one-third less than in 1950. This drastic cut, despite growing need, is aided by Regulation W of October, 1950, which increased the required down payment for new homes and shortened the period for paying off a mortgage. Veterans with families seeking homes were especially hit by this regulation.

The Department of Commerce has already announced that "The new pattern for the coming year will be determined by defense equipment." February, 1951, saw 8 percent less residential construction than the same month last year.

Already there are serious shortages in construction necessities such as machinery and recreational facilities.

*... Y'call this living?*

DOMESTIC HOME BUILDING (1950)  
ABOUT 1,275,000 UNITS

ADMINISTRATION PLAN  
FOR 1951, A THIRD LESS  
ABOUT 850,000 UNITS

BIG BUSINESS (1951)  
"COMPROMISE" BILL  
ABOUT 425,000 UNITS

# Negro-White Unity Was the Answer

By JANE GILBERT

SAN FRANCISCO.

THE record of the Marine Cooks and Stewards proves that no union is able to do a job until it wipes out discrimination and creates Negro-white unity."

The speaker was Al Thibodeaux, San Francisco patrolman and Negro leader, one of the dozen who "hit the deck" to speak during the dramatic discussion of equal rights at the recent MCS convention in San Francisco.

In the course of the parley, the delegates made it pretty clear just what kind of a "job" MCS has done during its 50 years, and, more particularly, in the past decade.

Not only had the West Coast union won the "best" contract in the maritime industry, but it had remained strong and united in the face of attempts to split it by shipowners, Taft-Hartley laws, raiding unions, employer stooges and all other union-busting agencies.

A secret, said the delegates, was unity, most particularly Negro-white unity.

Two years ago the delegates to the third MCS convention, after considerable discussion, made an important decision.

They decided to attack the problem of equal rights in a somewhat different way.

Eddie Tangen, then serving his first term as MCS secretary-treasurer, hit the nail on the head in a speech that brought convention to its feet applauding. Tangen's main point was that it was not enough for the union to wage a defensive battle in behalf of minority rights, important as that fight is.

## Please Fulfilled

Because of the long history of oppression, particularly of the Negro people, "special steps" were required, he said, steps to guarantee those brothers opportunities that they had been denied.

For example, Tangen said, though all groups enjoyed equality within MCS and participated in the day-to-day life of the union, Negroes, Chinese and others were not fully represented on the leading MCS bodies.

It was the white brothers' responsibility to see that that situation was remedied, he said, and then and there he pledged that the job would be done.

On May 1, two years later, the union met again in convention. Had the Marine Cooks & Stewards followed through on the fine declarations of 1949?

ANSWER was most dramatically

**The National Union of Marine Cooks and Stewards is not one of the biggest unions. But it has always been a pace-setting organization. And its recent San Francisco convention proved it again in the fight for peace, wages and against Jim Crow.**

delivered at the special convention night session on minority rights. Paul Robeson, MCS honorary member, participated (and sang) and the public was invited and came to pack the hall.

The general council was seated upon the stage, the leading body the delegates had criticized two years ago for not being fully representative. Now, of the 13 elected officers, four were Negro, two Jewish and one Chinese-American.

And at the dramatic special session on Negro-white unity, the key to MCS' strength, the delegates who took the mike represented a cross section of the membership.

The tenor of their remarks was: We can report "progress." But there is still a big job to do, not only in "our" union, but in the entire labor movement, our communities, in the nation and in the world.

Here are some of the things the delegates said:

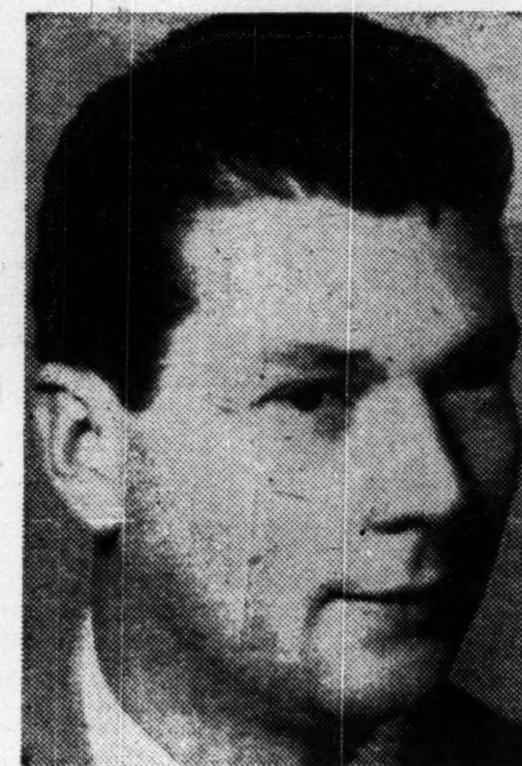
HOWARD ROSE, Wilmington branch: "We talk about freedom as if it was born full fledged and full grown. The fact of the matter is that America has never been entirely free and right now today we are seeing encroachments upon our liberty and freedom. As long as America is half free, I am not free."

ANTONIO MONTOYA, San Francisco branch: "As a Mexican-American I know the difficulties the Negroes go through. I know that if we can get representation in government, there will never again be any cases like the McGee case."

HUGH BRYSON, MCS president: "We have done a fair job up to now but we are not satisfied that we have done enough. We have in addition to the Negro membership, Chinese, Hawaiian, Spanish and many others. We not only live together and work together, we have developed working democracy."

JOE JOHNSON, Wilmington port agent: "Any group that seeks to separate one group from another seeks to rule them all. A successful struggle for peace, for wages and conditions must be centered around unity."

JAMES HERMAN, San Francisco branch: "Negro-white unity must not be



HUGH BRYSON  
Union President

a flowery phrase. The white brothers must take the responsibility for achievement of this objective. It is our job. The Negro brothers are setting the pace."

In the course of the sessions, virtually every facet of the fight for equal rights, for the unity of all working people of every group who seek peace and security, was discussed and explored.

## Peace, Foreign Policy

This alone marks the 1951 MCS convention as outstanding. But the delegates did other things, too.

The unity theme was carried over into declarations on peace, foreign policy, politics and "pork chops." Those elements—government, "pie card" labor leaders, shipowners, corrupt politicians—who would divide the people and rob them of their fighting power, were condemned.

The peace resolution called for an end to the division of the world promoted by imperialist warmakers in our own country, for "peaceful negotiations" involving China and the Soviet Union toward ending the war in Korea.

The MCS' traditional solidarity with the International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union was reaffirmed.

Harry Bridges' fight against the fourth government frameup again received support:

## Other policy statements:

- Civil Rights—Proposed a 17-point program to protect U. S. democracy, including an end to "security" screening; repeal of the McCarran Act; a ban on poll taxes, lynching and other forms of persecution of the Negro people; guarantees of the constitutional rights of thought and action, including the right to advocate peace without being called "subversive" and an end to the harassment of labor.

- Legislative program—Called for repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act and wage freeze orders; enactment of fair employment, housing, compulsory health and other social legislation of benefit to the people; opposed universal military training.

- Political Action—Proposed independent political action, divorced from the two "war parties" in alliance with labor, farmers and all "like minded" groups, including minority peoples and particularly Negroes.

- "Pork Chops"—A series of resolutions outlined contract demands, wage program and policy in regard to defense of the hiring hall and militarization of the merchant marine.

Demands for June 15 negotiations included a 25 percent pay increase, the 40 hour week at sea, industry-wide vacations, eight to five schedule in all ports, a crew janitor on all ships, and other gains.

The wage program called for an end to wage freeze and ceilings, opposition to escalator clauses and maximum unity of maritime workers to achieve gains on June 15.

The hiring hall, the convention pledged, will be defended "from any and all attacks and from whatever source they come."

- Screening—So-called "security" screening was condemned as government "blacklisting and union busting," and the delegates pledged to fight it "without equivocation" in alliance with the ILWU and other maritime workers and unions.

- Raids—Condemned CIO National Maritime Union and AFL Sailors top officers for launching raids against MCS which would prove the delegates declared, to be a total failure. Raids only help the enemies of labor, never union members, it was pointed out.

- Red Baiting—Condemned as an "old employer trick" to divide workers, now being used on a national scale to silence the people.

## World of Labor

### The Bankruptcy of the Top Labor Heads on Foreign Policy

By George Morris

THE MAGAZINE NEW REPUBLIC, which in recent years has been serving as a "liberal" figleaf for the rightwing, threw up its hands in helpless disgust last week after an angry editorial on the recent pro-Chiang Kai-shek speech of Assistant Secretary of State Dean Rusk. The New Republic concludes:

"We admit that support for the right policy is lacking. The liberals have been dispersed by defeatists like Paul Douglas. The CIO has no policy. The AFL, under the guidance of Jay Lovestone, has parroted the press releases of Chiang Kai-shek. But somewhere a stand has to be made."

This is a frank admission of the bankruptcy of the rightwing of labor and its liberal front people, on the whole question of foreign policy and its relation to war and peace.

The forces listed by the New Republic have been very active in providing a "liberal" and "labor" covering for the Truman war policy. To make themselves most effective for that role, some of these forces frequently sounded off against Chiang Kai-shek, Franco or Syngman Rhee and encouraged illusions among their rank and file followers that the Truman Administration is steering a "middle" course.

Only a few weeks ago, at the convention of the



United Automobile Workers in Cleveland, Walter Reuther talked loudly against any truck with Chiang or Franco or Rhee. The same happened in the CIO convention last November.

As for the AFL's bureaucracy, it isn't even trying to look "liberal." At its Chicago executive council meeting a resolution was passed favoring about everything MacArthur wants.

The speech of Rusk, who heads the Far Eastern division of the State Department, merely carried U. S. policy further along the road it has been traveling. He told the world in plain language that Chiang is being supported and armed. That leaves the "liberals" and labor leaders without a shred to hold on to.

Retracing the development of the foreign policy of labor's right wing, we get an interesting picture. In 1947, when the top labor leaders went for the Marshall Plan, they pictured it as just a plan to "feed the hungry and clothe the naked—no more and no less," to quote Murray.

Before long they favored a policy of tying political strings to this "relief." Then came the Atlantic military pact which they justified on the ground that it is only a "defense" pact. Then came the Point Four program which they hailed as a noble project to "lift up" backward countries. By 1950 they were whooping it up for America's role as the "global policemen" and for intervention in Korea. They are already for more troops to Europe and they are forgetting entirely the resolutions they passed not long ago calling for denazification. And now they are expected to shout from the rooftops that Chiang Kai-shek represents all that is noble on the continent of Asia and that he speaks for the Chinese people.

The earlier soft talk about the Marshall Plan was

just a come-on to get the unions on the path of collaboration with those who are driving towards World War III. Occasionally one of the rightwing camp kicks up a fuss as Stanley Earl did when he came back and told the truth of what he, as an ECA representative, saw in Korea.

Jack Livingston, vice-president of the UAW, came back from Europe after heading a delegation of the union, with a report that the Marshall Plan is making the "rich richer and the poor poorer." But at the recent UAW convention he didn't say a word on what he saw. The heavy hand of the State Department gagged him. One of the leaders of the CIO Textile Union brought back a similar report. But he, too, was effectively squelched.

The top leaders are in quite a dilemma. They have nothing on which to hook on a "liberal look" for the foreign policy they peddle to their members. Its character as a pro-imperialist pro-war and pro-protectionist program is now becoming clearly revealed. It is becoming unpopular in many unions to harangue for the "war effort." In fact, the AFL and CIO leaders aren't too vigorous in their foreign policy talk these days.

The truth is that their task is becoming more difficult and that is why, as the New Republic complains, the CIO "has no policy." Indications are now stronger that members of the unions are passing over from disillusionment and passivity on foreign policy, to more active opposition to the war program. Most of it, as yet, takes the form of protests against the economic effects. But some of it is already expressing itself more consciously. Witness the active united front of the right and left wing in the big Ford Local 600 of the UAW in support of the peace plan of Sen. Johnson.

# Salute to an Old Fighter

The Worker publishes the following tribute to a rank and file member of the Communist Party by Gus Hall, National Secretary of the Communist Party:

By GUS HALL

IF YOU never lived on the West Side of Cleveland, the birthplace and home stamping grounds of Charles Ruthenberg, you most likely have never heard of, or had the good fortune of knowing Adolph Altenbernd.

Comrade Altenbernd, the German immigrant, the machinist, a charter member of the Communist Party, most likely never wrote anything or spoke at large mass meetings. If he did, it was before our time. He never held office other than in his local union of the machinists and his Party club. At the turn of the century, Altenbernd was a member of the old Socialist Party. To his last day, he held on to the minutes of the Club of the Young People's Socialist League of Cleveland, that he wrote as recording secretary.

It is not always possible to say without fear of overstating, when writing about the great qualities of one who has passed on, that his life has fully measured to the words: "Men's dearest possession is life, and since it has been given to him to live but once, he must so live it as never to feel the shearing shame of a life wasted and trivial. He must so live it so that on his dying day, he can



Adolph Altenbernd

say, 'All my life and all my strength has been given to the greatest cause in the world — of the cause of Liberation of Mankind.'

I have no fears, to state, that my old friend, neighbor and Comrade, Adolph Altenbernd, fully so lived his life.

Adolph was not able to add some small memento of the May Day of 1951, to his proud collection of something from every May Day for over 50 years, because on this May Day he passed away at the age of 70 years. Only hours before his death, when he could use his voice no more, he symbolically greeted May Day by clenching his fist. This collection, of an old ticket, a leaflet, a pin or button, from May Days past, includes a flag full of bullet holes, that Adolph carried in the Cleveland May Day of 1919, a torn shirt of a speaker, a blood-stained band of a parade marshal from other militant May Days of past years. To Adolph, these mementos were not abstract antiques of a museum keeper, but personal badges of honor, annual landmarks of his life as a fighter, as a member of the advance section of humanity blazing the trail for a higher stage of civilization — Socialism and Communism.

These words of tribute are not only for the great warrior, Altenbernd, but to thousands like him who are the firm foundation on which our Party rests; they are the granite-like, steady, hard-working, modest Communists throughout the country around whom the membership builds its work and life in the clubs and sections of our Party. Month after month, year in and year out, they are always present at a club meeting. They can be relied on to take part in every leaflet distribution. They never fail to get subs for The Worker, they can be seen on the picket lines, at every mass meeting and demonstration. Very often, these

# Old Fighter

same comrades are the stump around which their local union revolves, because the members of the union have also learned to rely on them during difficult times. They are the channel through which countless new members find their way into the Communist Party.

A club of our Party has a stable political life if its membership includes one of these political stabilizers. They are the greatest source of confidence in the working class, in our Party, in Marxism-Leninism.

In difficult moments when others show signs of pessimism, of defeatism, the Adolph Altenbernds are there to brace up and act as the solid backbone for the club. At the moments of victory, when others tend to let their enthusiasm run away, they are there as the sobering influence. They add militancy, when it is needed, they guard against acts of provocation. They are the source of self-confidence to a new member and inexperienced leaders; because of some well-chosen words. They are the pin that pricks the balloon of over-estimated self-importance of a leading comrade. They are an example, a living model, of self-discipline, of modesty, honesty, self-sacrificing, selflessness. They are the kernel of the new socialist man to come. They, usually, are not polished speakers, they are not phrase mongers, they do not indulge in empty talk, they make their points briefly, but sharply. They are the shield against enemy class ideology in our clubs.

For varied reasons this core of cadres in our Party is not always fully valued and appreciated. They are the unsung heroes of our Party. As a rule they are taken for granted. They are often not political orators and do not make speeches on abstract things, it is not always understood that the work these comrades are doing is grounded in a very deep sense, in a Leninist

sense, in the understanding of Marxism. Their every day life is unity of theory and practice. Daily they give meaning to Stalin's advice to Communist youth, "Never refuse to do the little things for from little things are built the big things—this is one of Lenin's important bequests."

Many of these comrades have been steeled in generations of struggle. They can give to our Party the experiences of 30, 40 and 50 years of struggle.

Our working class, our Party, will benefit greatly if we, in a better way, learn to integrate this granite-like cadre with the new, with the young, less experienced. Our Party will gain much if we learn to value and estimate our cadres on the basis of daily work, deeds, concrete leadership to masses and not by a speech at an inner Party meeting.

The enemy fully evaluated Adolph Altenbernd. They never gave up, to his dying day, in trying to force him into their service. After the Second World War, Adolph was laid off from his machine shop because of old age. He went on old-age pension. As late as three years ago, Adolph told me how the FBI visited him and made threats of cutting him off social security unless he cooperated. He asked me not to mention this to anyone because it "may frighten some of the other comrades." He was too sickly to work, so in the event the FBI carried out their threat, he started to expand on his stamp collection. For the last few years, myself, his old friend Al Wagenknecht of Chicago and others served as his old-age security by collecting stamps for the Communist who never weakened even for a moment.

Only the Communist Party, the working class, the science of Marxism-Leninism, this progressive, healthy, factor in life, can mould such truly heroic individuals as Adolph Altenbernd.

# A Harvard Student Returns to China

*Chao Chu-chi, Harvard '52, returns to his homeland and writes a letter to his former schoolmates answering many of their questions. The letter was reprinted in the Harvard Crimson.*

From a letter sent by Chao Chu-chi '52, formerly of Eliot House, to some of his friends at Harvard. After living in this country for 10 years Chao returned to his home in China last summer. The Crimson published this letter saying that it was of general interest to Harvard students.

WHEN the ship docked at Hong-Kong, British police came aboard and guarded us while we were ushered ashore. Our suitcases and baggage were immediately taken care of by an express company (private company of the People's Republic of China). All the expenses for moving the luggage to Canton were paid by the Chinese Government.

The train stopped at the border line and we were marched two by two across the Chinese border. I looked up and saw for the first time our national flag waving in the distance. I suddenly burst into tears, as soon as I crossed the border. I felt like flinging myself down on the railroad track and just lying there. I was in a pitiful state all that day. I felt I must laugh, mustn't let people see me—almost a grown man crying like a child. But the more the liberation army men sang and performed for us, the more the tears came. Loudspeakers began playing the International and then a Chinese song: East Is Becoming Red, the Sun Is Rising in the East." Liberation army men and cadres rushed up and helped us with our hand luggage. Then we were invited into the train station, drank tea, and chatted.

## Welcome With Red Banners

When the train for Canton came we boarded the First Class. At Canton a welcoming delegation met us with various Red banners saying "Welcome Home" etc. (As soon as we entered China, we didn't have to carry anything because various cadres carried it all for us). Several busses especially prepared with welcoming banners then took us to Ai Chun Hotel, one of the two best hotels in Canton. There was a feast

prepared for us, but because it was already late, there were no speeches or activities that night. We visited a large celebration several days long, of the first anniversary of Canton's liberation, in which we had grandstand seats. Then we visited a college for training cadres, or for political training in general for those who wanted it. Again the students performed for us. As we were leaving a group of students came dancing out to bid us farewell, we joined them in dancing. (Yanko dance—prohibited by the Kuomintang—a peasant dance symbolizing harvesting). We were also invited to various public demonstrations; one was about the necessity for various health rules such as not spitting all over the place, where to go if ill, the need for X-rays, why one should go to a maternity hospital instead of staying at home, etc.

When we arrived in Peking (many students went elsewhere) we were again met by a welcoming delegation and then brought to a place especially for returning students. Food and lodging were free. It was like an employment and placement agency. The purpose of the place was to find jobs for us. We filled out a blank about our schooling, training and a short biography. Various job offers came almost daily; we could take or leave them. Also, of course, we went out and looked for jobs, helped by the educational department if help is requested or required. There were no requests or even suggestions that we take a political training course. It is entirely up to us, some even advised against it. One wanted to go, but the education department advised against it because his health wasn't good and the college life might be too hard for him. I was different, however, I didn't want jobs or political training. I wanted

to reenter college. I dashed about getting examined for college and I applied to Peking University. My surprise—I was immediately admitted. But by now I was already convinced that Tsinghua would be better for me. I didn't know what to do. Upon returning home (my father was very happy that I came home) I discovered that I was admitted, to the second year as a "borrowed student."

## Fat Children And Dirty Faces

Your questions about "starvation," living conditions, and sanitation are quite easily answered. In Canton I saw two beggars. Up to now after 3½ months in Peking, I haven't seen one beggar. I made it a point to ask each tricycle driver (taking the place of rickshaws) his opinion of the present government. Without exception, everyone of them happily answered that it is now



much better. Their main reasons are that there are no more fears of starving the next day; and that they can feel that the money they earn is really trustworthy. Before, the money they earned in the morning might be worthless in the afternoon. Also they didn't know when a Kuomintang officer would suddenly come along and drag them into the army, leaving their families to starve. (There is no military conscription at present). I have gone to various villages, and although the little children often have dirty faces, they seem fat enough.

There are health posters all over the place, as numerous as your advertisements. The best thing about these posters I think, is that they informed the people of the things they can all do. For instance, how can they arrange a stove chimney so that the family won't get S.O. poisoning, why one should go to the toilet and not on the ground, why one should not spit on the floor, etc. Many of the health posters in the U. S. say to see your dentist twice a year, see your doctor, but for people without money this is of no use. Our posters tell what the people can do themselves. For things like TB, we tell the people what the symptoms are and where to go for treatment. The ratio of doctors is admittedly poor. So is our individual output. This is not due to the present government but to thousands of years of feudalism and one hundred years of imperialism. Our railway mileage now exceeds that of prewar China.

## Less Beggars Than In New York

"Widespread starvation" is now nonexistent. Beggars used to be literally lying all over the streets, I remember from my childhood. Now there are even less in Peking than in New York. Canton has a few, but Canton is not as well administered and was liberated later than Peking. During last year's competition to see which city is best administered, Peking received, I think, five red stars. Tientsin also received five stars, but Canton received none. Hankow, a little

(Continued on Magazine Page 6)

# Wall St. Over Washington



CHARLES E. WILSON  
Former president of General Electric and head of Morgan bank.



GEN. GEORGE MARSHALL  
Director of Pan-American World Airways, a Morgan company.



C. W. MIDDLETON  
Director of Babcock & Wilcox, closely linked to Morgan Steel.



SIDNEY J. WEINBERG  
Leading Wall Streeter, director of score of big industries.

*"Those Communists," sneered the radio commentator, "are always talking about 'Wall Street, Wall Street.' Why, everybody knows that's just propaganda. This country's arms program isn't run by any one group."*

*Oh yeah? Let's look at the record. The record shows that "Wall Street" is no invention or exaggeration. The record shows that every single important agency of the U. S. government which has anything to do with preparing for a new war*

*is run by a representative for a Big Business bank or corporation.*

*Not just some; not just the majority—but EVERY SINGLE ONE of the 32 key posts in the U. S. war mobilization is held by a Wall Street representative.*

*Here is the damning evidence—as compiled by the Labor Research Association—to prove that the men who are making profits out of the 'little' Korean war are running the government which plans for a bigger, more profitable world war.*

**Director of the Office of Defense Mobilization:** Charles E. Wilson, formerly president of General Electric Co. and director of Guaranty Trust Co., a Morgan bank. Wilson has retired from GE on a pension of \$62,000 a year. He has powers greater than any official except the President in time of peace.

**Secretary of the Navy:** Francis P. Matthews, chairman of board of Securities Acceptance Corp., Omaha; former director Northwestern Bell Telephone Co.; director of Central National Insurance Co. of Omaha.

**Secretary of Defense:** General George C. Marshall, director of Pan-American World Airways, a Morgan company.

**Under-Secretary of Defense:** Robert A. Lovett, partner in Brown Brothers Harriman & Co., a leading New York investment house; director of Union Pacific and other railroads, and of New York Life Insurance Co.

**Secretary of the Air Force:** Thomas K. Finletter, partner in Coudert Bros., a law firm which has represented Franco Spain in the U. S.; director of American Machine & Metals, Inc. He had long been advocating a huge expansion in military and naval aircraft construction.

**Co-ordinator of Economic Mobilization (preceding Wilson):** W. Stuart Symington, also chairman of National Security Resources Board from April, 1950. Symington had been previously president of Colonial Radio Corp., president of Rustless Iron & Steel Co., and president and chairman of Emerson Electric Mfg. Co.

**Secretary of Commerce:** Charles Sawyer, corporation lawyer of Cincinnati, formerly of the law firm representing Proctor & Gamble Co.; director of American Thermos Bottle Co., Union Central Life Insurance Co., and the Crosley Co.

**Chairman Defense Production Administration:** William Henry Harrison, former president, International Telephone & Telegraph Corp., a Morgan monopoly. Harrison was also chairman of the Federal Telephone & Radio Corp. and of International Standard Electric Corp., I. T. & T. subsidiaries.

**Special Assistant to C. E. Wilson in Office of Defense Mobilization:** Sidney J. Weinberg, senior partner in Goldman, Sachs & Co., one of Wall Street's leading firms; director of General Electric Co., B. F. Goodrich Co., General Foods Corp., Continental Can Co., General Cigar Co., McKesson & Robbins, Sears Roebuck & Co., National Dairy Products Corp. and other corporations. Weinberg has been one of the chief Wall Streeters engaged in recruiting big businessmen to take government posts; many are from corporations of which he is a director.

**Assistant to C. E. Wilson in Office of Defense Mobilization:** General Lucius D. Clay, chairman of Continental Can Co.; director of Lehman Corp. and Newmont Mining Corp. (Morgan), largest copper-mining investment company with large holdings in African mines as well as in Phelps-Dodge Corp. and Kennecott Copper Corp. Clay resigned on March 30 to return to the Continental Can Co., but he will still act as a "consultant."

**Adviser on Public Relations in Office of Defense Mobilization:** W. Howard Chase, director of public relations of General Foods Corp.

**Assistant to Director for Materials, ODM:** Fred Sears, Jr., president Newmont Mining Co. Although Sears resigned recently, his influence exerted through others still dominates policy relating to copper and other metals.

**Deputy Administrator for Staff Services:** Edwin T. Gibson, vice-president and director General Foods Corp. Handles the job of certifying tax amortizations for corporate expansion.

**Director, Chemical Division, NPA:** John S. Bates, president Ciba Pharmaceutical Products, subsidiary of one of world's major chemical cartels.

**Director, Machinery Division, NPA:** Marshall M. Smith, vice-president E. W. Bliss Co., allocates machine tools, the basic equipment for all war production.

**Director, Rubber Division, NPA:** Leland E. Spencer, vice-president, Kelly-Springfield Tire Co., subsidiary of Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., chief rubber products manufacturing company in U. S.

**Director, Iron and Steel Division, NPA:** Melvin W. Cole, assistant general manager, Western Sales Division of Bethlehem Steel Corp., second largest steel company in the country.

**Deputy Administrator, Petroleum Adm. for Defense:** Bruce K. Brown, president Pan-American Petroleum & Transport Co., controlled by Standard Oil of Indiana.

**Administrator, Defense Electric Power Adm.:** Clifford B. McManus, president Georgia Power Co., second largest subsidiary of Commonwealth & Southern (Morgan) giant utility holding company.

**Administrator, Defense Solid Fuels Adm.:** Charles W. Connor, formerly in charge of coalmine operations of Armco Steel Corp.

**Administrator of Economic Stabilization Agency:** Eric A. Johnston, formerly president of Chamber of Commerce of the U. S.; director of Seattle First National Bank, United Air Lines and Bank of America, and president of Motion Picture Association of America. In the latter position he was known as czar of the film industry.

**Director, Transportation, Public Utilities, Fuel and Services Division, OPS:** Richard L. Bowditch, director Boston & Maine RR, Sprague Steamship Co., First National Bank of Boston and Liberty Mutual Insurance Co.

**Chairman, Munitions Board:** John D. Small, president of Maxson Food Systems and chairman of the mercantile section of the New York Board of Trade; also formerly vice-president of Emerson Radio & Phonograph Corp.

**Vice-Chairman of Munitions Board:** William T. Van Etten, vice-president of Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., and former chairman of New York Board of Trade.

**Vice-Chairman, Munitions Board:** Cornelius W. Middleton, director Babcock and Wilcox Co., one of the largest metal manufacturers closely linked to U. S. Steel, Republic Steel and General Electric.

**Vice-Chairman, Munitions Board:** Roscoe Seybold, former vice-president Westinghouse Electric Supply Co.

**Deputy Chief of U. S. Delegation to United Nations:** John Foster Dulles, director of International Nickel Co. of Canada, American Agricultural Chemical Co., Babcock & Wilcox Corp. and American Bank Note Co., and a trustee of Bank of New York and Fifth Ave. Bank; partner in Sullivan & Cromwell, Wall Street law firm representing Morgan, Rockefeller and other leading financial interests; associated with banking circles which backed Hitler in Germany such as J. Henry Schroeder Banking Corp. and I. G. Farben, clients of Sullivan & Cromwell.

**Presidential Assistant and White House Co-ordinator on Foreign Policy:** W. Averell Harriman, partner of Brown Bros., Harriman & Co.; former vice-president of Union Pacific Railroad and director at one time or another of Guaranty Trust Co. of New York (a Morgan bank), Illinois Central RR, Western Union Telegraph Co. and a number of other railroad and shipping companies.

**Assistant Secretary of State for Economic Affairs:** Williard L. Thorp, director General Public Utilities Corp., formerly trustee, Associated Gas & Electric Corp. and director Associated Electric Co. and United Coach Co.

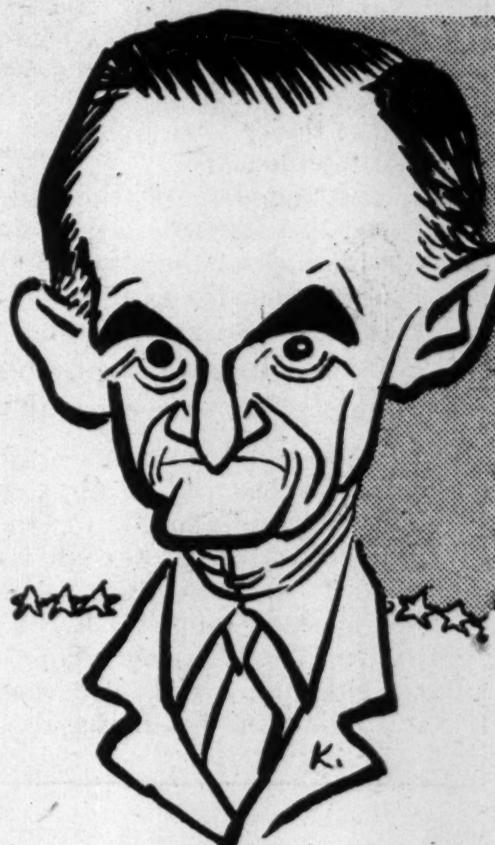
**Assistant Secretary of State for European Affairs:** George V. Perkins, vice-president of Merck & Co., chemical company related to Nazi firm of same name; formerly director of City Bank Farmers Trust Co., leading Wall Street bank.

**Director of Policy Planning Staff of State Department:** Paul H. Nitze, former vice-president of Dillon, Read & Co.; vice-president and director of U. S. Commercial Co.; director, Rubber Development Co., through his family and Dillon, Read, closely connected with German cartels and with North German Lloyd interests.

**Ambassador to Great Britain:** Walter S. Gifford (replacing Lewis W. Douglas, chairman of Mutual Life Insurance Co. and director of American Cyanamid Co., who resigned in September, 1950) was former chairman of American Telephone & Telegraph Co.; director of U. S. Steel Corp. and of First National Bank of New York, the main bank in the Morgan-First National financial interest group.



JOHN FOSTER DULLES  
Director of International Nickel,  
partner in Wall St. law firm.



GEN. LUCIUS D. CLAY  
Chairman of Continental Can  
Co., director of Morgan mining  
firms.



ROBERT A. LOVETT  
In railroads, life insurance, partner  
in Wall St. investment firm



JOHN D. SMALL  
Board of Trade official, formerly  
with Emerson Radio Corp.

# Workers' Letters from the Shops

## Jimcrow at Work In Southern Steel

Birmingham

Dear Editor:

The way things are now, you hardly know who your friends are. You can't tell when the stooges in the union and the company will get together behind your back and frame you so that you will be out of a job if you stand up and tell the truth about the dirty tricks and deals they pull on us workers.

First of all I would like to talk about the classification system which appears as if it protects and reserves a lot of jobs for white workers. This system surely works undue hardship upon the Negro since he can't advance but so far on the job. In my department, the Machine Shop, the jobs that most of the Negroes have are the type whereby they are actually waiting on the white workers doing their dirty work and clean up. This shameful situation goes on, helping to make the white worker think he is better off than the Negro and it further molests the Negro. The company likes this system. Why—because it keeps the workers' ranks divided. Does the white or Negro people profit—no—who does? The one who plans the system and goes out of his way to keep it alive. It is the big fat boss, that's who it is.

Another thing that I have noticed, especially since the outbreak of the Korean war is that quite a number of Negroes have retired in my department. The company has done what in this case? They have rearranged and re-situated the Negro worker so that in the end he is doing his old job plus the re-tired workers' job.

No Negroes have been hired in my department in almost six months. At the same time I have noticed that white workers have been hired.

How long are we going to allow these things to exist? The Negro finds that it is a real tough job to find work.

We must face this problem together. We must fight for upgrading on the job, and on fair employment practice for the Negro worker. We cannot allow the boss to weaken our union by using prejudice among the workers. The union was organized to protect the rights of all these workers.

A Steel Worker  
Machine Shop, Fairfield Steel, TCI

## High Prices Hit Clothing Workers

Editor:

Crawford Clothing, Inc., one of the biggest clothing manufacturers, closed its Long Island City plant the early part of this month for an "indefinite period." Close to a thousand workers are affected. This news did not surprise us in the shop because the way things looked we expected it to come. Yet the actual notice struck like a bomb and was a hard blow. You could see it on the face of every worker.

Of course the union intervened and took up the problem, and discussed it, in a way, with a handful of workers in the shop. But the situation remained the same and more aggravated.

Disappointment and dissatisfaction reached a high peak among the workers last year when the union consented to a wage cut of 7½ percent in face of a rise in the cost of living. The workers were promised plenty of work.

This was carried out against strong opposition and without a shop meeting. Since then we became worse off. The crisis in the clothing industry became worse and hit everybody. Things slowed up. People didn't buy. The prices of suits were yanked up too high to be within reach of a working class family's budget.

This condition of higher prices and less work for us is of course due to the war hysteria brought by the Truman Administration.

A CRAWFORD WORKER.

## How a Steel Local Fought Jimcrow

Indiana Harbor, Ind.

Editor of the Worker:

Members of Local 1011 at the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Workers here can be proud of the fine fight we have been putting up to strengthen the unity of white and Negro union brothers.

In less than one year, as a result of militant, fighting policies, my local succeeded in getting the city council to pass an FEPC ordinance (which was won together with the Inland Steel Local 1010) we employed a Negro woman to work in our union office, and we com-

## Half Laid Off as War Cuts Production

New York

Editor, The Worker:

I am one of more than fifty workers recently laid off at the Superior Sleep-Rite furniture shop in the Bronx. The factory had 110 workers.

The half that is working is all busy on war orders. Those of us laid off were working on civilian production. The whole furniture industry is now on the rocks. The bosses kept turning the stuff out at a great rate, hoping for expansion of sales to consumers. Part of the hope was based on the idea that with housing going up on a large scale, many people would be getting their own apartments and needing new furniture.

This has not happened, partly because the war program has slowed building of homes. And so the warehouses are bulging with goods, and we are walking the streets.

A couple of months before the lay-off, my department broke through on upgrading a Negro worker to the most highly skilled job in the department, outside of seniority. We had 25 workers in the department, three of them Negro. All three were doing skilled work as a result of the activity of the shop committee. The committee convinced all the white workers that one of the Negro workers was entitled to get a promotion to the highest position in the department because of job jimmie practiced against the Negro people for so many years.

H.

## Price Roll-back And Lower Taxes

CANTON, O.

Dear Worker Editor:

I agree with the proposals of Comrade Gus Hall on raising a rollback in prices and lower taxes as two key issues in planning an economic program which can win support from all workers.

Without doubt, the workers are divided on the question of a general wage raise. The higher paid workers are afraid of more taxes, by being in a higher income bracket. They are against the taxes as they now stand. The low-paid workers would benefit from a wage increase but many even here see it only as a never-ending rat race in which every wage gain is more than lost by price hikes. However, the low-paid workers and some of the others could be brought into a wage struggle. But there would not be the fighting unity and enthusiasm necessary.

For instance, last fall a steel local in Ohio passed a resolution instructing their local negotiating committee to demand a 25-cent general increase. The



resolution was brought up from the floor. The arguments for it were high prices, high taxes, call for higher wages if we're not to take a real loss. The first vote on this resolution was so close that it was necessary to call a second vote. On the second vote the usually inactive and quiet workers, the Negro, women and low-paid white workers, roused themselves to a booming "yes" and the resolution passed overwhelming.

It seems clear that with a program that has a rollback of prices and lower taxes the two key issues it would be possible to broaden our sights and to unite all the workers in an economic struggle against the companies and their corrupt political stooges.

STEEL WORKER.

## To Be Screened

I shipped aboard another deep sea ship.

The same procedure which took place in regards to the collection of our seamen's papers took place again on the ship. I watched the person with our papers as he left the room where we were signing the articles. This person went to another stateroom, knocked on the door three times and went inside, being careful not to let us catch sight of anyone inside the room. When he returned with our papers, one sheet of paper was set aside with a white sheet of paper. The shipping commissioner upon seeing this looked at the paper and called me by name. He asked me to come outside with him and he told me that I was not to be signed on the ship because of the fact that the Coast Guard had declared me a bad security risk and was told to leave the ship. The national office of our union, the NMU held a meeting at this time and passed a ruling that anyone screened off by the Coast Guard would have to retire his membership in the union. I was then told to retire my membership in the union. Without any recourse as per the constitution of the union.

This, then, is the experience of what hundreds of seamen have gone through in the past months. I hope that this letter will bring into clear view the whole question of the victimization of seaman to shore-side workers. It is my sincere hope that a broad movement of workers in America will be started to fight this treatment that is being handed to seaman and put a stop to it before it is extended to all industries.

UNEMPLOYED SEAMAN.

## What It Means

NEW YORK

Editor of The Worker:

I am writing as a professional seaman, having spent eight years working on American ships. In the main, this has been my only source of livelihood. I don't think the majority of the shoreside workers realize what screening is. I hope this letter will help open their eyes because it is my firm belief that with the present situation in our country, this system of depriving workers of their livelihood will very soon be extended to all industries.

Shortly after the Korean war broke out, I shipped on a Navy tanker under union contract. I worked aboard this ship for two days. On sign-on day, while waiting for my physical examination, I was pulled out of line by the captain and the purser. The captain told me, "You are not acceptable aboard this ship. You will have to pack your bags and leave." I asked "why?" He said, "No reason, you know the reason; I have ordered a replacement as per the union contract, and any recourse you want will have to be through the union."

I called the NMU hall and got the union official aboard the ship. He promptly agreed with the captain. He called a meeting of the crew at which he pursued a long red-baiting tirade against me and one other seaman who was also refused permission to sign on and had voted us off the ship. Shortly after this, through the union procedures, I shipped aboard a coast-wise tanker. I worked aboard the ship for two months. The crew elected me as ship chairman.

In the ship's committee meeting fol-

lowing election, I brought forth a motion for rejection or acceptance by the delegates of the ship's committee that we, the crew, send a letter to the ILWU and the MC&S negotiating committee, wishing them good luck in their negotiations for a wage increase. Nothing more. When the ship arrived in the next port where the union maintained an office, the field patrolman of the port boarded the ship and told me to pack my bags and get off. I told him that I was not getting off the ship and that if he wanted me off, he would have to put me off.

A meeting was called and held. He took the floor and spent 35 minutes "red-baiting" me. I defended myself and my position on the ILWU and the MC&S, which, incidentally, had been rejected by the delegates in the ship committee meeting. A vote was taken as to whether or not I could sail the ship. Out of a crew of 29, 13 voted against me, 3 voted for me, including myself, and 7 abstained. The others were absent. I had to leave the ship.

I again registered with the union. Not long after this, I shipped aboard a freighter which was loading for a deep sea trip and, together with a friend of mine, we went aboard on Columbus Day. Upon presenting our union job slips to the first mate, we were told that before we could stay aboard, we must "put your left hand on the bible, raise your right hand and swear you are not communists." This we refused to do. In all my years of shipping, I have never heard of any such screwy procedures.

# Ted Tinsley Says...

## MORE ON THE CON MAN

OUR LOCAL Consolidated Edison Corporation has turned out to be a mighty thin-skinned organization. After publishing a series of ads informing the public that Con Ed rates were going up because of Joseph Stalin, I wrote a column suggesting—in the mildest sort of way—that Con Ed now seems to be selling goldbricks instead of electricity.

Con Edison immediately rose to the defense of Con Edison with another ad. Local Communists, said this ad, "Object to our blaming Joe Stalin for high prices in the U.S. But truth is truth. . . ."

With these immortal words is an illustration of a man at a typewriter (presumably me), furiously pounding out a column. If it is intended to be me, the picture, like the rest of the ad, is completely and totally inaccurate. I don't wear glasses. I don't make faces while I type (or even when I don't type). And although the artist was flattering enough to conceive of me as a touch typist, I must confess that I use only three fingers.

"We've held the line on electric rates as long as possible," says the ad. Imagine that brave Con Ed Board of Directors, holding the line despite shot and shell! If you want to get some idea of how they have held the line, read the small type in the ad which records that after rate reductions in 1945 and 1946, "the Public Service Commission ordered an additional temporary rate reduction of 10 percent."

Brother, you can imagine how scandalous those

rates must have been for the Public Service Commission to step in and push Con Ed's charges down another 10 percent!

Con Edison, we learn, is paying higher taxes and higher wages. But you never saw such a coy corporation in all your born days. Ad after ad tells us about Joseph Stalin, "Red aggression," wages, costs of material, and taxes, but where, O where, is that little line, no matter how tiny, how modest, which informs the public of Con Edison's yearly profits?

If Joseph Stalin is responsible for the rate increases, he must also be responsible for the profits. And since Con Edison is undoubtedly having some of the plunkest, fattest years in its corporate history, I think they should publish another series of ads:

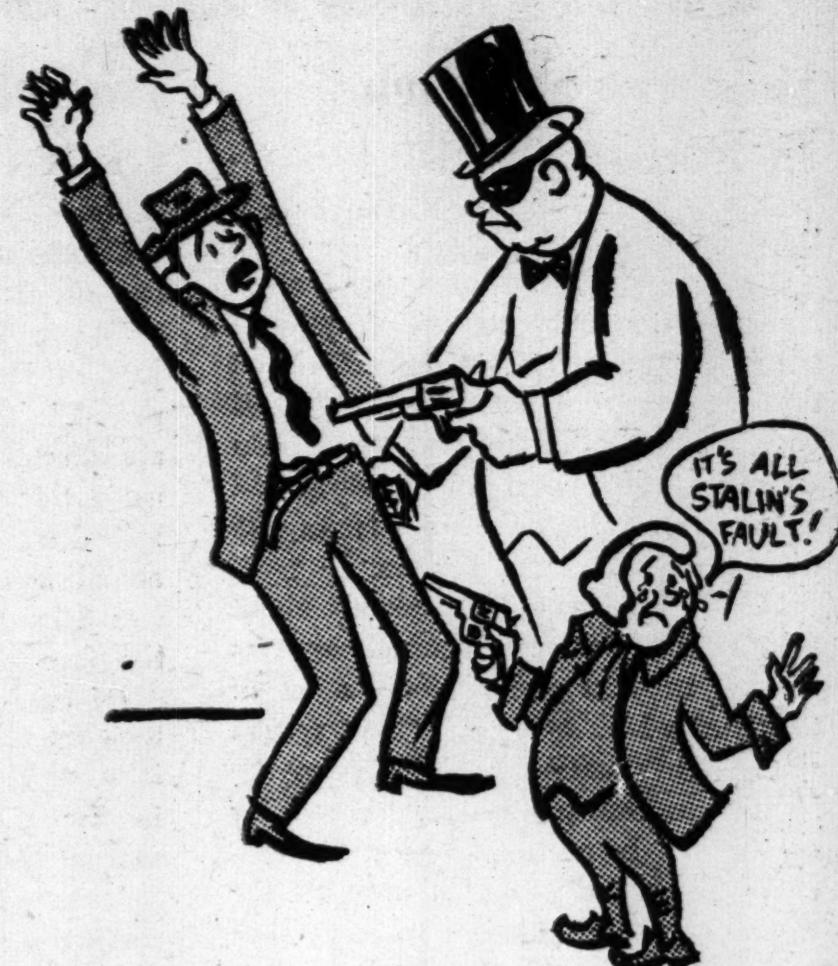
### TO THE PUBLIC

Con Edison's profits are immense.  
They're fatter this year than last.  
We owe it all to Joseph Stalin!

At the very bottom of the ad which attempted to "answer" the Daily Worker, we read this little myth: "CON EDISON—an enterprise of 30,000 employees and some 150,000 owners—UNITED TO SERVE YOU."

Here, ladies and gentlemen, we have the most remarkable corporation in all history. This is the only corporation known to man which has FIVE OWNERS FOR EVERY WORKER! And they still make a profit!

I sure hope those 30,000 workers are treating those 150,000 owners all right.



## The Pitcher's Nightmare

*Brooklyn's batting order has erupted to take its place with baseball's famous "Murderers' Row." How come? Who they are; their backgrounds.*

By LESTER RODNEY

A NEW baseball "Murderers Row" has been born with the maturing of the star-laden Brooklyn Dodgers into the greatness they didn't quite have last year. From top to bottom their batting order is packed with dynamite. Last week they had the number one, two and three batters in the majors in Cal Abrams, Jackie Robinson and Pee wee Reese. And IN ADDITION to that they also had the leader in home runs—Gil Hodges, and the leader in runs batted in, Duke Snider!

Those are all the hitting marbles, and when you round it out with sockers like Roy Campanella and Carl Furillo, and Billy Cox, you have a batting order fit to be compared to any of the old time powerhouses.

"They ought to make the Brooklyn pitchers pay admission to get into the game," is a common saying among hurlers of the other teams who have to face the Dodger batting. What they mean is that the pitchers' job is made easy with that kind of solid clouting behind them.

### Changes in Past Year

What are the big differences between this year's batting order and last year's, which wasn't quite strong enough to carry the club to the flag, missing on the last day? . . .

Gil Hodges, improving year by year in leaps and bounds, has turned the corner into full blown stardom and threatens not only to easily surpass his 32 homers of last season but maybe even give Babe Ruth's mark of sixty its first real wrassle in some year. The same process of natural ripening and improvement applies to Duke Snider, who is simply getting to be a better hitter every year and is now the outfield star of the circuit. Cal Abrams has filled the leftfield hole which has plagued the team for years, and filled it with a bit-rattling bat amply proving that his amazing five year .335 average in the minors was no fluke. This in turn has released Pee wee Reese from the burdensome duties of leadoff, which he didn't like, and the shortstop vet, also over the effects of a hernia operation which bothered him last year, is off to his greatest start at bat. Jackie Robinson, figured by some at his peak as a hitter last year, is showing that he is still improving, and why not, since this is only his fifth big league season. He seems a cinch for the league batting title,

though he'll have to stand off Stan Musial's usual late rush.

### The Batting Order

Roy Campanella and Carl Furillo are mature stars at their peak, on a plateau. The "weakest" hitter in the lineup is marvellous fielding Billy Cox, and the last Pittsburgh saw of him he banged a grand slam home run over the left field fence!

Coming up many ways and from many parts of the country, this Brooklyn team has finally shaken down into a solidly spectacular eight man unit with no more question marks or "alternating hitters." Let's run briefly down the batting order and see where the men who comprise baseball's new Murderers' Row come from, how old they are, how tall and so on.

Leadoff man Cal Abrams was born in Philadelphia, but his family moved to Brooklyn when he was a child and all his memories are of the borough of the Dodgers. As a schoolboy he dreamed of playing with the Dodgers, as so many others do. He was 27 in March, stands 5-11½, weighs around 175, gives a lean impression. Started his professional career with Olean in 1942, then went into the army for three years, came back to hit a solid .335 with every minor league team, but was sent back by the Dodgers three times before he finally got his regular chance. He is lefthanded all the way, a fine fielder with a good arm, and with an exceptionally keen batting eye has developed a style in which he waits until the last split second to see where the ball is before swinging, this accounting for the fact that he hits mostly to left-field and center, doesn't "pull" to right.

Harold "Peewee" Reese, who is a normal 5-9½ and got his nickname as a marble shooting champ, not for his size, is the daddy Dodger of the batting order, having broken in as a rookie in 1941. He was born in the little town of Ekron, Ky., grew up and lives in Louisville. Will be 32 in July, put in a two year in the Navy during the war, is a smart, likable guy tabbed for a managerial future but saying now "I don't want the burden of managing while I'm still playing—one thing at a time."

Edwin "Duke" Snider is a handsome six foot 180 pounder from Los Angeles who won't be 25 till September. Throws right, bats left, has gradually overcome his big problem, swinging at bad pitches, and has no limits of natural talent either at bat or afielid. Put his finger on something important when he said of Branch Rickey's departure, "Nobody ever felt secure, if there was dough



in it Rickey would sell us just like that."

Jackie Robinson of course is the first Negro player to make the big leagues and in his book, commenting on the long campaign which preceded the breakthrough, said ". . . so I was the lucky guy who benefited from all the groundwork." This great all round athlete, a four sport ace at UCLA, was born at Cairo, Ga., moved at an early age to Pasadena, Cal., where he grew up, now has settled in Queens, N. Y. Stands 5-11½, solidly built, was 32 in January. But for Jimcrow which kept him from big time till he was 28, would certainly have a terrific ten year record by now, would have saved his legs by laying off other sports.

Gil Hodges, like Robinson righthanded all the way, stands 6-1½ is built muscularly. Some consider him the strongest man in the league. Hails from the little town of Princeton, Ind., plays basketball well as you'd expect from that, was 27 in April, has settled with his wife and two kids in Brooklyn to be with them as much as possible during the season. Was in the Navy.

Carl Furillo hails from Stony Creek Mills, Pa., where his father was a railroad worker. Still lives there. Standing a stocky 5-11, this great fielding, powerful throwing star was 29 in March, was in the Army, in the Pacific.

Roy Campanella, baseball's premier catcher, comes from Philly, will be 30 in November, stands 5-8 and weighs close to 200. Nine years ago he was one of three young Negro stars selected by this paper for a tryout with the Pittsburgh Pirates arranged by The Worker, but the Pirate magnate called it off at the last minute under pressure of the other moguls after the tryout had gotten national publicity. So he had to wait, and Brooklyn finally got him, luckily for Brooklyn.

Billy Cox is a skinny little fellow of 5-8½ and 150 pounds—soaking wet. Born in Newport, Pa. he is the quietest guy on the club, just listens to philosophical roommate Preacher Roe. Was in Pacific, got malaria, dysentery which bothered him for a few years. Will be 32 in August. Is only one in this batting order who ever played for any big league team except the Dodgers, coming from Pittsburgh in a trade.

## Harvard Student

(Continued from Magazine Page 3)

worse than Canton, received the black star. About the workers' attitude, on the train leaving Canton we tried to tip some of the train men because they were exceptionally courteous and helpful to us—but when we offered a tip we were not only refused, but told to sit down and given a half hour lecture about how we workers are masters, none of this patronizing by tipping any more.

A few months there was a request by our government that youthful students and workers of good educational background volunteer for various officer training schools (army, navy, air force). In the request it was emphasized that it must be completely voluntary. In subsequent articles and speeches it was repeatedly emphasized that no pressure of any sort must be exerted on anyone to volunteer. With all this, in Tsinghua University (2,500 students) over 1,000 students decided to volunteer. . . .

### No Fear Of A-Bomb

Your letter expressed the fear that a world conflict might "destroy the entire body of the world." We in China do not share this fear. All the people I have spoken to about the atom bomb, from illiterate peasants to college professors, have no fear of the bomb. I have thus far seen no hysteria to compare or wishes to fight a world war. It would set up industrial output (now exceeding pre-Japanese-war China) many years back. It would result in the death of many of our people. . . .

I have found people to argue with. But the arguments are the ones that would occur to people less left than myself, or with people who know little but like to use slogans only. Things are quite exciting here. As far as school work goes, it is very similar to the old grind at Harvard. Some texts: Sherwood and Taylor, Fieser and Fieser, Darley, "Physical Chemistry" etc. Similar professors, too, i.e., inspiring ones and dull ones, but all Chinese of course. Same worry over exams and also exams of same difficulty (most of the Chem. exams are in English, one—industrial Chem.—is in Chinese but the instructor translated a copy into English for me. The lab equipment, of course, still is worse than Harvard equipment. For example, the Grignard Reaction could not be carried out because we can't thoroughly dry the equipment. But generally we do all the experiments Harvard does, except often on a smaller or less accurate scale. Nevertheless I have six afternoons of lab (1-5 p.m.) per week and will have it again next semester.

Thanks a lot for sending the international stamp, but with mad men ranting about in the U. S. Congress and elsewhere there is no telling when the mail will be stopped—so I will use air mail. The high value you see on the stamp is an indication of inflation, but post inflation. For about three months after the liberation, inflation continued. Since then for 1½ years there has been no inflation, but the large numbers have not yet been eliminated from the money bills.

# As We See It

By Milton Howard

## What Creates Communism?

### It Is 'The Thing'

**WHAT CREATED COMMUNISM**, or the theory and practice of Socialism?

The answer is easy.

It is capitalism which creates Communism.

As long as there is capitalism, there will be workers who have to hire themselves to private owners of the nation's factories.

As long as there are wage workers producing wealth for private owners there will be communism. This is the working people's movement to replace private ownership of factories with the people's ownership.

No violence, no terrorism, no prisons, no witchhunts or "loyalty" purges, or McCarran Act dragnets for outlawing the Communist movement for peace, democracy, and Socialism can hope to succeed in abolishing Communism.

**IN FASCIST SPAIN, FOR EXAMPLE**, Franco figured he had ended Communism through executions, jailings, violence, and terrorism. But he has had a sad disillusionment. Since Franco did not abolish capitalism in Spain, or touch the property rights of the big landlords, he could not "end Communism."

Capitalist economics inevitably produced in Spain unrelieved hunger, chaos, misery, and now the prospect



of Spanish youth being hired by the Pentagon as cannon fodder. This has produced strikes, demonstrations, slow-downs, and public protests in the main Spanish centers.

The people are so miserable under the rule of Franco's fascist capitalism, that they are not afraid even of his gunmen anymore.

So Franco, the destroyer of Communism in Spain, now yells about the Communists who are leading the hungry people of Spain to struggle for their freedom. This shows that Franco's days are numbered.

Mussolini "destroyed Communism" in Italy. He ruled with an iron hand for more than 20 years. But it was Communists who led the people who hanged him after he had sold Italy to the German Nazis and led it to disaster.

**LOOK AT THE WORLD'S GREATEST** "destroyer of Communism," Adolph Hitler. Where is he now? He said, "We will last a thousand years." Now we cannot even find his miserable carcass. He lasted exactly 12 years. This was exactly 10 years less than the reign of his colleague in "destroying Communism," Benito Mussolini. The life expectancy of fascist tyrannies diminishes in these times. They don't make good insurance risks.

The reason is that the "anti-Communists" cannot do away with The Thing which causes communism—the capitalist system. On the contrary, they intensify all the worst features of capitalism; they wipe out the fragile political liberties which prevail under capitalist democracy. They do this to allow the private owners of the factories to sweat the people harder. But this, you see, "breeds Communism" all the more. For Communism is the tested science of history which shows the workers in the factories how to lead the nation out

of the hell of war and insecurity into which the class of private owners has led it.

**THERE IS A CLASS** of people which advises Big Capital to "defeat Communism" by being nicer to the people. These advisers are afraid of the working people. Or, in some instances, among the more decent ones, they really would like to see the people live just a little better so they wouldn't get so angry and endanger the system as a whole. Thus, such people advise the wolves in the Wall Street banks to ease up a bit on the peoples of Asia and Africa so they won't "go Communist"—that is, achieve their independence. At home, they criticize the harsher aspects of capitalist robbery of Labor. If they sincerely desire better things for the people, even under capitalism, Communists are glad to cooperate with them to get them.

Nothing would please the Communists more than that capitalism should abolish war, end poverty, destroy all racist discrimination, and let the people live happily and freely. But if capitalism did that, it would cease to be capitalism. The law of capitalism in its present stage is to make life steadily worse for the human race. This is sure to "breed Communism."

If the House Un-American Committee is looking for the villain which creates Communism, it should hurry down to Wall Street. There is the main reason for the advance of the cause of peace and of "Communism" in the world today.

Gratefully acknowledged contributions to The Worker's press drive: Friend in Washington, \$5; C. E., \$25; M. G., \$6; a Reader, \$10; W. F., \$5; J. P., \$5; M. E., \$15; M. W., \$1.

Please send what you can. It is badly needed.

## James Aldridge's Novel 'The Hunter'

**THE HUNTER**. By James Aldridge. Little Brown. Boston. 277 pp. \$8.

By ROBERT FRIEDMAN

JAMES ALDRIDGE'S new novel, *The Hunter*, is as far removed from the scene and atmosphere of his earlier work, *The Diplomat*, as it could possibly be. For the complex political struggles, shifting from London to Moscow to Iran and back to London again, of *The Diplomat*, Aldridge has exchanged the lonely vastness of the Canadian Far North.

*The Hunter* is the story of trapper Roy McNair. To protect the diminishing wild-life, the government has divided this frontier area into districts, with each trapper permitted a maximum quota of furs each year. But this quota does not ensure a livelihood, and men like Roy McNair are engaged in a con-

stant struggle, not only with nature, but with the wardens who try to catch them with more than their legal number of pelts. Those who are caught and lose their license become outlaws, risking imprisonment if found doing any hunting or trapping at all.

FOR ROY McNAIR, fearful of being tied down to a life as farmer on the poor-paying family homestead, and equally unwilling to accept the existence of an outlaw, life is a tenuous and exciting balance between these two extremes. Eventually, when McNair joins three 'outlaws' in illegal trapping in a game preserve, he comes to the verge of catastrophe. He must choose a way of life, one in which he wars against society and remains outside it, or one, to his way of thinking, of drudgingly on the farm. Aldridge per-

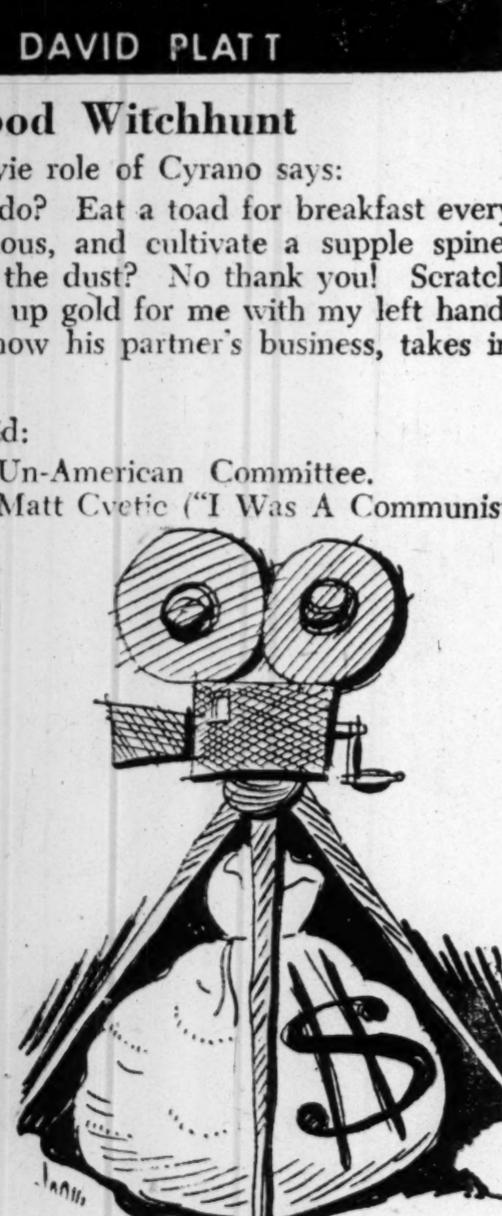
mits his hero a compromise solution, by which his wife-to-be will operate a farm in the village for him, as a base in civilization, a community of humankind to which he may at any time return from the wilds.

**THE UNSATISFACTORY** nature of this conclusion is a reflection of the unclarity of the theme. Even on the frontier, men do not establish relations to 'society' in the abstract, but rather to certain, specific forms of social and economic organization. Of this there is little hint in *The Hunter*.

The failure of Roy's brother to make a go of the family farm is part of a larger social phenomenon, and not merely a personal incapacity. The character of Roy's ex-partner in trapping, Jack, is a hint of how the author might have given concrete contemporary significance to a novel whose story is supposed to be a postwar one. For Farmer Jack is shown, though fleetingly, as the optimist, the builder who, with like-minded men is constructing a modern community out of the backwoods. First roads, then a high school, then a bus service. But even Jack and his efforts are not directly related to the specific forms of struggle which, in Canada as everywhere else, are essential to winning improvements.

**THUS, THERE** is considerable ambiguity about *The Hunter's* intentions. Is Aldridge attempting to say that even modern, highly-organized society must have a place for the frontiersman? Or is he saying that the lone wolf's day is gone, that the rootless man is lost? Both themes are of contemporary significance, and it is a pity that *The Hunter* is not more enlightening about them. A brief work and sometimes a little heavy-handed, *The Hunter* is not, by any means, of the stature of *The Diplomat*.

But it is an interesting novel to read, nonetheless. Aldridge has a great feeling for the outdoors and he makes the trappers and their work come alive. And, as in all his previous work, there is an abundant evidence of a humanist approach, a respect for the dignity of men and a warm sympathy for their problems. In this day, that is not a small achievement for a novelist.



THE BROTHERS Dmytryk are in the news today. Brother

Edward, the movie director, having crawled on his belly before the Un-American Committee is a descendant of the great hero of the American Revolution—Paul Revere. Two years ago when asked why she was opposed to witchhunting and red baiting, Miss Revere replied: "I have a strong belief in the things for which my ancestor Paul Revere rode his horse and I don't believe that horse and rider should go backwards today."

PAUL JARRICO, an unfriendly witness, was fired from his screen writing job at RKO the same day he announced he would rather walk upright like a man than crawl in the dirt with informers like Parks.

SAM WANAMAKER, the actor, points out that Hedda Hopper, the syndicated movie columnist, has but to print one line—only one line—about something you did—whether true or not—and you're through working in Hollywood . . .

JOHN GARFIELD who is cultivating a supple spine and wearing out his belly groveling in the dust with Ferrer and company has a new film coming out next week which fits his surrender to the Un-Americans. It's called *He Ran All the Way*.

Where are the hundreds of Hollywood stars who attacked the first Un-American witchhunt when Lawson and the other members of the "Hollywood Ten" were brought to trial in 1947?

Joseph Cotten, Gene Kelly, Margaret Sullivan, William Wyler,



INTERNATIONAL CHILDREN'S DAY, June 1, was inaugurated last year with the slogan "Unity in Defense of Our Children" by the progressive women's movements in 51 different countries. Woman Today has just recently received some of the reports of the mass campaigns and celebrations conducted in some of these countries and we will publish highlights of them in our next issue.

Local and national committees for the defense of children grew out of last year's activities around International Children's Day in many of those countries. These groups are now sponsoring an International Conference for the Defense of Children this coming September. It has been emphasized by the sponsors that preliminary work done in the various countries leading up to such an International Conference "must combine the fight for peace with the fight for local and national demands regarding the immediate improvement of the conditions of children. It requires the direct participation of representatives of all possible organizations, of prominent people of the fields of medicine and education, of representatives from every social strata."

ALTHOUGH HERE in the U.S.A. International Children's Day has not yet become very significant, the aims and purposes of this Day, together with those of the projected International Conference in Defense of Children—can only strike a responsive chord in the hearts and thoughts of millions of mothers and fathers—and progressive-minded organizations.

The problems and needs of American children were highlighted, to some degree, at the recent President's White House Mid-Century Conference, and particularly at the National Bread and Butter Conference held prior to it in Chicago last year. But much remains to be done in a sustained, day-after-day method, in the neighborhoods and communities.

Such capsule figures as the following give but an inkling of the economic, truly "bread-and-butter" needs of the child population in this—the wealthiest country in the world:

- Of America's 42,253,000 children  
—4,524,000 live in families receiving an income under \$1,000  
—6,414,000 live in families receiving an income between \$1-2,000  
—9,405,000 live in families receiving an income between \$2-3,000

This means that 20,343,000—almost 50 percent—of the nation's children live in families receiving an income below the some 3,000-odd dollars minimum standards set by the Department of Labor statistics.

- More than 3,000,000 children, 14-17 years of age are working full or part-time.

- Over 1,000,000 children, 10-13 years of age, were working in August, 1950. And in October (a school month) 719,000 of these were still working.

- Over 11 percent of all girls, 14-17 years of age, are in the country's labor force. Only 60 percent are enrolled in any full or part-time school.

- Thousands—an admittedly uncalculated number of young children, ages 7-15, are employed in agriculture—the majority on large commercial farms. Even New York State has no maximum hour law for child agricultural labor under 16 years of age.

- Of the 11½ million married women in the country's labor force—4 1/3 million of them have children under 18 years of age—10 percent of them have children of pre-school age. But at the peak of the war-years, 1944, only 129,375 children were cared for in Federal and state financed child care centers under the Lanham Act.

- 1,900,000 children under 15 years of age are suffering from a chronic disease; 100,000 are born each year without medical care.

- 250,000 to 400,000 children appear yearly in juvenile courts.

These simple facts do not make a pretty picture for export purposes. But they also stand as a bitter challenge to every decent-minded American parent, educator and progressive organization.

THE PROBLEMS AND NEEDS of our children are manifold. Coupled with those that cry out loudly from behind the few statistics quoted above, are those arising from the arrogant slashing of school funds in every city and town in the country; the problems of slum, substandard housing, the very real problems arising out of the growing process of fascism and brutalization of our children going on in the schools, and in the world of culture about us. Parents can no longer allow our children to be offered up as sacrificial lambs to the Altar of American Aggression against the world.

To fight for peace is to fight for our children. But it is also true that in the small, everyday beginnings of involving young women in the neighborhoods and communities into action that sometimes this basic truth should be turned the other way around—To fight for our children is to fight for peace. To unite with other parents on specific immediate neighborhood needs of our children is to win and involve these parents in the fight for peace itself. For peace and real social security are indivisible. For peace and democratic education is indivisible. For Peace and Life are indivisible.

### Factory Conferences Defend Italian

By ROSETTA LONGO  
Secretary of Union of Italian Women

ROME.

TO THE END of defending the right to work, the safety, health and dignity of women workers, the Union of Italian Women, the General Confederation of Labor, and the Women's Commissions of the trade unions have undertaken, jointly with other democratic organizations and parties, the holding of a series of "Factory Conferences." In preparation for these conferences, "Initiating Committees," made up of organizations, news-

papers, workers, doctors, midwives, teachers, are being organized in all towns.

Studies will be made of working women's conditions in each factory, and to determine whether labor laws and contracts are being respected. The local Conferences will formulate demands and submit them to factory management, work inspectors and local authorities.

The success of these Conferences depends upon the creation of an atmosphere of sympathy and solidarity for women workers among all women and

# Four Women Whose 'Crime' Is Wanting World Peace

By AUGUSTA STRONG

Philadelphia.

WHO IS SUBVERSIVE—we, the people who want peace, freedom, and brotherly love—or the politicians and war-mongers who are trying to seal the lips of those who work to avert another world war?

Philadelphians are asking this question of city District Attorney John H. Maurer who has indicted four women on a charge of treason for the crime of asking people to unite to outlaw war.

"The peace and dignity of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania," reads the indictment, has been threatened by these workers for peace. Their actions "tended to sedulously arouse the public . . . to instill fear, alarm, and terror . . . to spread contempt for the United States Government . . . to vilify its use of sea, land, and air forces . . ." and on, and on the legal garble goes at great length.

The "crime" dates back to last summer when hundreds of men, women, and young people were signing the Stockholm appeal for outlawing the atom bomb.

The criminals are four Philadelphia housewives, just the kind of women who might live next door to you, who took a couple of hours out one afternoon to visit a few homes in their neighborhood to talk about peace.

One was a young student, still in her teens; another a 28 year old mother of three children; the third a working woman in her early thirties, mother of two teen age youngsters. The fourth of these allegedly "dangerous subversives" was a grandmother, sixty years old, who came to the City of Brotherly Love to spend her vacation visiting her young grandson.

The details of their criminal activity? They had asked a few neighbors, "Are you for peace? Will you sign our petition?" In addition, two of the women had carried with them copies of The Worker which, presumably, they might have asked some one to read.

For these great crimes, the women were snatched off the street as they walked home; were jailed and abused; and released to await trial only after \$20,000 bail had been posted.

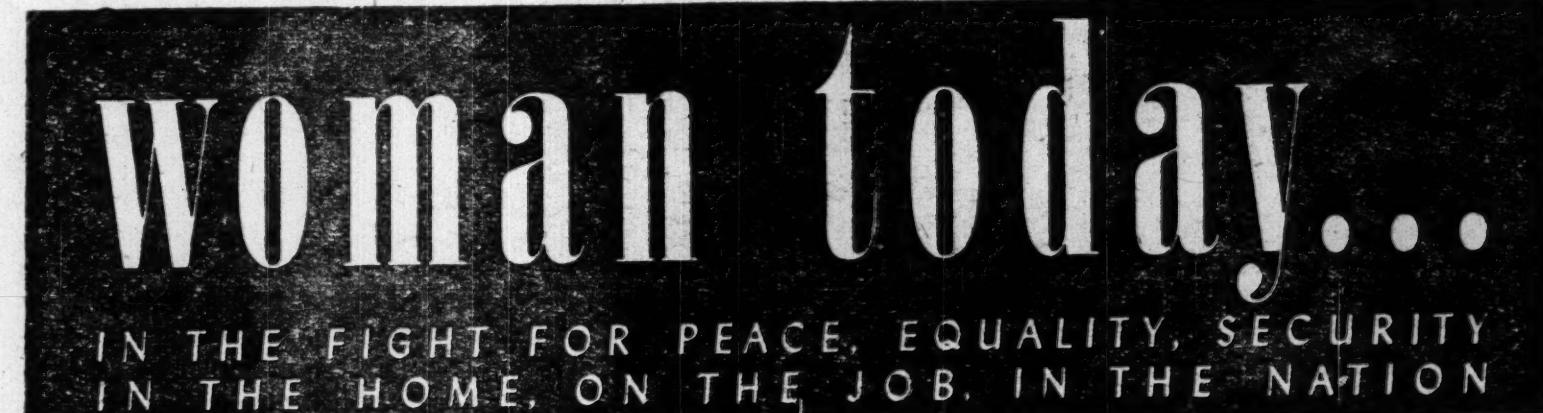
The trial of Mrs. Evelyn

Hochtmann; Mrs. Ruth Martin; Mrs. Jennie Gotman; and Mrs. Geraldine Ivens has not yet been held, though almost a year has passed since their arrest.

It may be that even the District Attorney has not yet figured the angle to convince an average American jury that the effort of these women to insure the peace and safety of American families is criminal and treasonable, or that the desire to act for peace is punishable by a jail sentence and fine.

A movement in Philadelphia is afoot to have the indictment dismissed. Officials in the District Attorney's office had a convenient lapse of memory about the case when visited recently by a delegation of the women's neighbors. Nor has any trial date been set.

Meanwhile Philadelphia women are still participating in the great world and nationwide peace movement, determined and unafraid. They are out to win victories for peace; and not the least of their victories on a local scale, they feel, must be obtaining the unconditional dismissal of charges against these four women workers for peace.



## This Year It Was for Peace

INCOMPLETE REPORTS to Women Today show that Mother's Day this year became a day of Mothers' Demand for Peace in cities throughout the country. An outstanding action was the Peace Parade held in Los Angeles, Calif., in which 400 automobiles carrying 2,500 persons toured through the downtown shopping district, the Negro community and through the opposite end of the city to Griffith Park.



IN NEWARK, N. J., a Peace Motorcade for Mother's Day, consisting of 35 cars and over 150 people was watched soberly by thousands from the sidewalks of downtown Newark. The colorful posters and chanting slogans for peace brought forth such comment from watchers as the woman who was heard to whisper to herself, "I hope so, I hope so." American Peace Crusade leaflets urging "End the Korea War Now" were distributed along the line of the Motorcade and received thoughtfully. Older women nodded silently as one young girl took a leaflet and said: "I don't understand too much—but I know I want to live." A Mother's Day Peace

Mobilization also was held in Newark by the Emma Lazarus Lodges of the IWO with Mrs. Paul Robeson as guest.

IN CHICAGO, ILL., the Women's Division of the Committee for Peaceful Alternatives canvassed hundreds of clergymen asking them to speak out for peace on the Sunday of Mother's Day. Neighborhood groups issued Open Letters on Peace to Mothers and distributed them to Hyde Park High School graduates. The Woodlawn and South Shore Committees of this organization set up booths and tables near churches where people

were asked to send letters to Washington. The Altgeld Women for Peace, the Alpha group, and the Mothers Club of Morgan Park conducted a tag day for peace with roses and collection boxes. On the South Side a Mother's Day Social with the pastor of the Metropolitan Community Church was held, while a Mother's Day Dessert Luncheon was held on the North Side by the American Peace Crusade. Mothers for Peace distributed a Gift for Mother to the children of the Kozminski and Francis Willard Schools in the form of an attractive greeting card with a small bouquet of artificial flowers attached to each card. On the card was printed the poem:

"If all the mothers of the world Could meet in one big place, Though you'd hear a thousand languages

And see each different race You easily could understand mother's hopeful prayer:

'Let no more sons be killed in war'

Let children die nowhere' Why can't the leaders of the world

Sit down and make a start? We do not find it hard to know Another mother's heart

In France, Korea, USA

In Russia, China, Greece, Let every day be Mother's Day

It will be when there's peace.

PEACE activities of a group of Detroit, Mich., women resulted in the sending of 2,000 Mother's Day cards to Mrs. Harry Truman with personally inscribed sentiments and demands of Detroit mothers for peace.

The Philadelphia Women for Peace sponsored a Mother's Day Reception with Mrs. Eslande Goode Robeson and Dr. Clemencia Paolone as guest speakers.

### Women's Rights on the Job

the general population in the neighborhoods of each factory.

The findings of these Conferences will be publicized. Meetings will be organized to mobilize neighborhood women in support of women factory workers.

Each Conference and meeting will necessarily deal with the problems of women workers in relation to general economic and political trade union problems, and especially the fulfillment of the program of the trade union movement and the defense of peace.

These problems can be solved only by abandoning the armaments race and the policy of war preparation, and by taking measures to bring about calm within the country and peace among the peoples of the world.

# The Worker

New York-Harlem  
Late Edition

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Vol. XVI, No. 22      26      June 3, 1951  
In 2 Sections, Section 1      16 Pages, Price 10 Cents

## Bart Sentenced to 3 Months; Denied Bail

— See Page 2 —

# 12,000 AT TRANSIT CITY HALL RALLY BACK JULY 1 STRIKE

— See Page 3 —

## Murder in Brownsville

— See Page 4 —

## Unions Backing Bid For Korea Armistice

— See Page 8 —

## Defense Rests In Trenton Trial

— See Page 3 —

## 'Price War' Laid to Bulging Retail Shelves

The real reason behind the current "price war" was confirmed Friday in a Wall Street Journal survey of consumer goods inventories in department stores. Inventories, it was shown, were 29 percent over last year, a proof that high prices, brought on by the war economy, have seriously curtailed buying power.

Further evidence came in requests by TV producers, automobile dealers and other business interests that Congress either relax or suspend credit curbs. There are now one half million unsold TV sets piled up in warehouses.

But the Wall Street Journal survey showed that many other items as well were affected, including such necessities as men's and women's clothing.

The paper said that the nation's retailers are jittery because "they are nearly all sitting on super-high inventories" and because "their sales, measured in physical volume of goods, have for many weeks trailed behind a year ago."

Here are some of the April inventory figures, based on the situation in 350 top stores, as published by the journal:

Mattresses, springs, etc., 99 percent over April, 1950; TV, radio sets and phonographs, 202 percent; blankets, comforters, spreads, 71 percent; toys and games, 76 percent; rugs and carpets, 60 percent; and silverware and clocks, 45 percent.

Men's and women's clothing inventories are up by about 25 percent.

"Retailers everywhere," said the Wall Street Journal, "confess to fat stocks of merchandise. Their shelves and warehouses bulge with everything from suits and dresses to rugs and radios."

Department store executives also told the journal that nowadays manufacturers make deliveries of orders in record speed. Many store operators informed the paper that they are not

going to do much buying in the near future. "Let the manufacturers sweat for a little while," one of them said.

### EFFECT ON SMALL STORES

The Retail Drug Employes Union, Local 199, charged yesterday that large department stores and other large retail distributors will use the current price war "as a means of driving the small competitors out of business." It is said that such a cut rate war "will have dire consequences, particularly for the small retail drug store owner and the members of our union, who are engaged in the retail drug business."

"It will," said the union, "drive hundreds, if not thousands, of small retail drug establishments into bankruptcy, and hundreds of employees out of jobs, and threaten the working and economic conditions of thousands of members of our union."

The union made clear that it has always been its policy to fight against high prices and profiteering. But it said that a rollback in prices "must necessarily begin with a reduction in the manufacturer's prices. 'The manufacturer,' it said, 'is the real profiteer in the drug business.'

Leon J. Davis, the union's president, was especially critical of the business methods employed by R. H. Macy Co. He claimed that this firm was perpetuating a hoax on the public by its so-called price war.

Davis said that Macy hopes public response to a reduction in some nationally advertised items will make it possible to unload unbranded and highly profitable merchandise on the public.

# Bart Sentenced to 3 Months; Denied Bail

The Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON.—Judge Burnita Shelton Matthews on Friday sentenced Philip Bart, general manager of the Daily Worker, to three months in prison and \$500 fine for contempt of Congress, and then refused to release him on bail pending appeal. James T. Wright, Bart's attorney, immediately prepared to go before the Circuit Court of Appeals in an effort to secure his release on bail.

Judge Matthews had found Bart guilty of "contempt" of the House Un-American Committee in a brief trial here May 3. Bart was charged with 32 counts for refusing to answer questions propounded by the witchhunt committee. Recognizing the weak case it had against Bart, the Government dropped 24 of the counts. The judge ruled that in the remaining eight counts Bart had not properly claimed his privilege under the Fifth Amendment.

Bart's appearance before the House Un-Americans was in June, 1950.

When Judge Matthews pronounced sentence Friday morning, she served notice that, in contrast to the usual handling of such cases, she would not continue bail while an appeal was made to a higher court.

Bart would be required to go before the Circuit Court of Appeals in a new application for bail, she said.

A U. S. deputy marshal took Bart in custody and by noon he had been transferred to the district jail.

Wright began the preparation of the papers necessary for the application to the Circuit Court and filed them late Friday afternoon.

## REVEAL PROBE OF RFC LOAN TO B&O WAS ASKED IN 1947

WASHINGTON, June 1.—Sen. Charles W. Tobey (R-NH) urged the Justice Department in 1947 to investigate possible "collusion" in the RFC's multi-million dollar dealings with the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, it was revealed Friday.

Simultaneously, RFC Administrator W. Stuart Symington named Washington attorney Joseph J. Smith, Jr., to work with the Jus-

tice Department in carrying out Symington's request for a new legal review of the B&O case.

The railroad obtained loans totaling \$87,000,000 from 1932 to 1939, when railroads generally were having rough going because of the depression. In 1944—a highly profitable war year—the railroad began a court reorganization.

## McCarran Spurs Halley to Run For President Of City Council

WASHINGTON.—Sen. Pat McCarran (D-Nev) Friday held a meeting with Franco's ambassador Jose de Lequerica to go over ways of speeding financial aid to the Spanish fascist government. Present at the meeting were Carlisle H. Humelsine, deputy undersecretary of State; William B. Dunham, in charge of the State Department's Spanish section; Paul R. Porter, of the Economic Cooperation Administration, and Herbert E. Gaston, chairman of the board of the Export-Import Bank.

The officials reported to McCarran that Franco already has borrowed \$6,000,000 on the basis of the forthcoming Export-Import bank loan. The wheat loan totals \$5,000,000.

McCarran recently pushed through a bill to lend Franco \$2,500,000.

### ANSWERING MAURICE TOBIN'S LIES

Secretary of Labor Maurice Tobin's lies against the Soviet trade unions will be answered in detail, in a series by George Morris. The articles start Monday in the Daily Worker.

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# City Hall Rally Backs TWU Strike Call

## Lie Talks 'Truce'-- Mum on Withdrawal

Trygvie Lie, UN Secretary-General, in a speech in Ottawa, Canada Friday, talked of the possibility of a truce in Korea but asked for more troops from UN nations for

## Appeals Court Orders Hearing In Coplon Case

WASHINGTON.—The U. S. Court of Appeals on Friday ordered a hearing in the case of Judith Coplon, to determine whether "the government listened through a wire-tapping device to her telephone conversations with her attorney before the trial and while it was going on."

If the claims are true, the Appellate Court said, Miss Coplon should be awarded a new trial in Federal District Court on the charge of stealing secret government documents.

## DeValera Fails To Regain Gov't

DUBLIN.—Prime Minister John A. Costello virtually was assured of a majority in parliament tonight on the basis of nearly complete returns from the general election this week.

Eamon de Valera again will have by far the largest single party representation, but Costello's four-party coalition held 60 seats, and independents, all expected to support Costello, held 14. De Valera's Fianna Fail Party held 63 seats.

Lie's remarks made no mention of the fact that under pressure from Washington, the UN has refused all proposals for cease-fire, negotiation and withdrawal of non-Korean armies. Such proposals have been made by the Soviet Union, People's China and the North Korean People's Republic. The cease-fire proposed by Lie does not mention withdrawal of non-Korean armies.

The withdrawal of non-Korean armies is emphasized in the resolution presented to the U. S. Senate by Sen. Edwin Johnson (D-Col.). This resolution is gaining swift public recognition despite a press censorship against it.

Observers note that as the one-year anniversary of the June 25 Korean outbreak approaches, Washington will make gestures for peace to stall off worldwide demands for an end to the war and the withdrawal of non-Korean troops. Washington's strategy calls for continuing the war, or ending it with a permanent U. S. occupation of Korea masked as "UN supervision."

The bill, expected to pass the House next Thursday, would cut the draft induction age from 19 to 18½ and extend the draft term from 21 to 24 months.

The measure also would relax mental and physical induction standards to the lowest level of World War II.

The bill endorses in principle a UMT program under which youths of 18 could be called for six months training once the draft is discontinued, but Congress would have to vote on the program again before it could go into operation.

By Mel Fiske and Michael Singer

Twelve thousand city transit workers on Friday afternoon at City Hall roared out their intention to strike July 1 unless Mayor Impellitteri and the Board of Transportation comes across with a 40-hour week at 48 hours pay. Packing Murray St. from Broadway to Church St. after surrounding City Hall and the triangular plaza with a sea of men and signs. The 12,000 CIO Transport Workers Union members voted to "tear up" recommendations proposing a \$300 yearly wage cut and speedup, and then cheered and roared approval of the July 1 strike call.

For an hour and a half, the men marched around City Hall. They poured out of subways and buses, from the shops, yards and

power plants, which shut down at noon in the half-day stoppage called by the TWU. Only non-operating workers, and workers not on the day shift, were out.

The men were stolid as they marched around the City Hall and the Plaza. They packed the walks from edge to edge, and barely shuffled along as the picket line became jammed with more TWU members arriving every minute. At 1:30 p.m., almost every inch of sidewalk around the hall was solid with men.

### HALT TRAFFIC

Then they moved in a body across Broadway, halting traffic. They streamed into Murray St., where the TWU had set up a sound truck. Their chant: "We want 40 hours now," resounded off the buildings and echoed over City Hall Plaza in an ear deafening roar.

A sea of hands were thrown up by the workers when Matthew Guinan, president of Local 100, TWU, called for a vote on a resolution calling for the general strike July 1. The vote climaxed the demonstration, which went beyond the expectations of even TWU officials.

Overtures by Michael Quill, TWU president, to Mayor Impellitteri brought an immediate response while the demonstration was going on. At 2:05 p.m., as the workers were demanding an end to the Board of Transportation's stalling, the Mayor issued a statement calling upon the board and union to "get together and settle."

Impellitteri denounced the demonstration, however, and said "it would influence no one, the mayor least of all." Impellitteri added: "There is a place other than City Hall for grievances to be discussed. . . . Let the union seek the rewards of labor in reason rather than rebellion."

### 12,000 ANSWER

Without knowing of the statement, the 12,000 workers gave the Mayor their answer to his attempts to placate them with talk of "reason." Another sea of hands ordered Quill to "tear up" the report by two firms of engineers to the Board of Transportation.

Quill performed the job before a battery of photographers, and the 12,000 workers roared. They roared at every mention of the July 1 strike deadline. And they

cheered when Quill declared the strike would be a "painless" one.

Quill said the TWU would demand two and three weeks' vacation pay for city transit workers if they were forced out on strike July 1.

He assured the people of the city that the union would do "everything possible" to reach a solution and settlement of the TWU's demands before the July 1 deadline, and placed the "responsibility" for any stoppage after that on the Mayor's shoulders.

"The ball is in the Mayor's hands," Quill declared. "He can have peace, or he can have a strike."

### TEARS UP THREAT

Quill praised the transit workers for defying the Condon-Wadlin no-strike law. He revealed that the Board of Transportation commissioners had notified the transit workers Tuesday that they would be violating the law if they staged their half-day stoppage. Again Quill tore up the board notice, and again the 12,000 workers erupted in a loud cheer.

Guinan, who revealed that the board had scrapped the engineers report at the TWU's insistence, said the board hoped to draw the union into its attempt to stall off the 40-hour week from nine to 12 months. The board, Guinan declared, wanted the union to sit down with them to "survey" methods to install the 40-hour week.

A prolonged "boo" was the transit workers' answer to the board's plans. The roar of disapproval changed quickly when Guinan snapped into the loudspeaker: "If the Board wants to force our hand, come July 1, we'll increase this 12,000 to 42,000."

The resolution adopted by the 12,000 told Mayor Impellitteri to recognize that an "emergency exists in the transit lines," and asked him to "take charge of negotiations. . . ."

The TWU underscored its demands for the 40-hour week at 48 hours pay, and pressed its demand (Continued on Page 7)

## 3,500 Brooklyn Ship Workers Set Strike

DETROIT.—The Ford United Auto Workers Local 600 on Friday withdrew a strike call against the Ford Motor Co. on orders of union president Walter P. Reuther. The local had planned to call its 60,000 members off the job at Ford's River Rouge plant next Monday in protest against a Wage Stabilization Board action.

Reuther issued a directive stating that any protest action against the government board would be taken by the union as a whole and not by any local.

Carl Stellato, president of the River Rouge Local, agreed to wait until he had received further instructions from the local.

The Wage Board, scheduled yesterday to rule on a 4-cent hourly wage increase granted the union, delayed handing down a decision. The increase, contained in contracts with auto companies for improvement in workers' productivity, would raise workers' pay increases above the government 10 percent pay freeze limit.

### POINT OF ORDER

#### OIL

By Alan Max

The idea of the British Foreign Office and our State Department now seems to be that it is all right for the Iranians to own all the oil-wells except for what is in them.

## Trenton 6 Weren't Men She Saw, Witness States

By Abner W. Berry

TRENTON, N. J.—The Trenton Six defense rested today after calling Mrs. Virginia Barclay, 23-year-old white housewife, who testified that none of the six Negro defendants resembled three men she saw leaving William Horner's second-hand store on Jan. 27, 1948, shortly after Horner was killed. Mrs. Barclay was the 70th defense witness.

At about 11 a.m. on the date Horner was killed, Mrs. Barclay told the court, she was sitting in her dining room window and at 222 North Broad St., across the street from Horner's, saw "three light-complexed colored men" enter a blue-green, four-door 1936 Plymouth car and drive away with the right rear door open. One of the men, she said, "wore metal-rimmed glasses" and all of them "looked like teen-agers."

Mrs. Barclay, police have testified, furnished the information for the first alarms and descriptions of suspects, but she revealed on the stand today that she was not asked to identify any of the present defendants until May, 1948, three months after their arrest. Defense attorney George Pellettieri, after eliciting the fact that she had been asked by Prosecutor Mario H. Volpe in May, 1948, to view photographs of the six men, queried the witness:

Q. And that's the first time they attempted to have you identify these men?

A. That's right.

#### NOT THE CAR

The witness at this point was shown pictures of a black, two-door, 1935 Ford car, which the state now claims was the get-away car. She was sure the car in the picture was not the car she saw. The charge against

Pellettieri turned again to identification.

Q. And you told the Prosecutor that these were not the men you saw?

A. That's right.

Mrs. Barclay's husband, Carl, preceded her on the stand and established the time of her observations by the fact that he had to leave just before 11 a.m. to reach his job on time. The young wife had seen the men leave the store and enter the car just after watching her husband from the window. The state contends that Horner was killed at 10:30 a.m.

Prosecutor Volpe spent most of his time on cross-examination in badgering Mrs. Barclay, who was pregnant and seemed ill-at-ease on the witness stand, on the time factor. She had testified at the 1948 Trenton Six trial that her observations were made "about 11:30," and she insisted that she could not be positive about the time except in relation to her husband's leaving.

#### BARS WITNESS

Mrs. Louise Oates, a neighbor of Collis English, defendant, was not allowed to testify as to the social environment of three defendants—English, John McKenzie and McKinley Forrest. Judge Ralph J. Smalley held that the testimony was immaterial.

The other three defendants are James Thorpe, Horace Wilson and Ralph Cooper. The charge against

all is "murder in the course of an attempted robbery, and the state is asking the death penalty.

Prosecutor Volpe took exactly

two months, March 5 to May 4,

to establish, with a string of po-

lice witnesses, that William Hor-

ner, white, age 72, was killed by

unknown assailant or assailants in

his second-hand-furniture store at

213 No. Broad St., Trenton. The

only state's evidence produced is

contained in three alleged "confes-

sions" which Dr. Frederic Wer-

tham, famous psychiatrist, testified

was "induced fiction . . . produced

by the Police Department." Two

other such "confessions" were

ruled out as evidence by Judge

Smalley as illegally obtained.

When defense counsel announced

the close of their case today,

Judge Smalley turned to the jury

and delivered the following short

address of "appreciation":

"I don't believe I've ever said

this to a jury before."

"We now begin to see the end

of this trial. . . ."

"For your extraordinary pa-

tience and attention I have the

greatest respect. It is without

doubt the finest performance it

has ever been my pleasure to ob-

serve."

PS. The six Negro defendants

have patiently waited in jail for

three years, 11 months of which

were spent in the death house.

There was no praise from the

bench for their patience.

# Murder in Brownsville

**2,000 at Bier of Brooklyn Negro; Arrest of Killer-Cop Demanded**

By John F. Norman

**THE COP fired once.**

**His bullet travelled 15 feet.**

**It lodged in the neck of Henry Fields, Jr., 27-year-old Negro father of four small children, as Fields got out of his car after a minor traffic accident.**

It killed Fields instantly.

But it echoed and re-echoed through Brooklyn's Brownsville community into a mass movement, thousands strong, demanding an end to New York police brutality and prosecution of the cop who murdered Henry Fields.

BROWNSVILLE is a Jewish-Negro working class community with long-standing militant traditions. But old-timers will tell you the neighborhood has never before seen such mass anger—and such unity—as the movement brought into being by Patrolman Samuel Applebaum's murder gun.

Within minutes after Henry Fields was shot down last Saturday evening in the midst of Osborn Street's heavy shopping crowds, two things began to happen:

The people—Negro and white—began to gather in a stern fury that refused to be dispersed by police reserves, that grew into a tremendous public protest rally two nights later and that turned Henry Fields' funeral the night before Memorial Day, into a mass demonstration against police brutality.

New York's brass-check press began grinding out its lies about Fields' murder, claiming the dead Negro had been "chased" by police as a "hit-man," that Applebaum's bullet had killed him accidentally in a ricochet and that "Communists" were seeking to smear "New York's Finest" and incite riots between Negroes and Jews.

THE PEOPLE, Negroes and Jews, Communist and non-Communist, gave them the lie.

Eye-witnesses told how Fields had swerved to avoid hitting a child, had sideswiped another car and continued slowly, coming to a stop on Osborn St. They told how Applebaum's prowler car crashed into Fields' automobile at the curb and how the cop pulled his gun out and fired as soon as Fields stepped out, his hands raised in the air. They saw Applebaum turn Fields' body over with his foot as he put his gun away.

That night and into early Sunday morning, the people massed on Osborn St. in grim vigil.

A CITIZENS' COMMITTEE was formed at Zion Gospel Church, with Bishop Reginald Barrows of First Christ Church and Rev. A. D. Reeves of Zion Gospel as co-chairmen. William Podell, Jewish leader and Civil Rights Congress attorney, was retained by Mrs. Fields to press her family's need for compensation and prosecution of Applebaum. Mrs. Laura Nadell of the Brownsville American Labor Party and Mrs. Annie Street of Osborn St. headed up a welfare committee to begin to aid Mrs. Fields and her four children, aged 9 months to four years.

Monday a delegation of 50 Brownsville Negro and Jewish citizens converged on Brooklyn the South three years ago.

# Month of Terror

## May was month of murder, arson, and lynching of the Negro people

MAY IS A MONTH of festivals when a winter-weary world rejoices at the return of the life-giving sun. Maypoles and robins and May Day celebrations of workers around the world have long marked May as a month of hope and struggle for a better life.

But the racists in the United States this year smeared the face of the hopeful month with bloody death and sent up smoke from the lynch's pyre.

THE POLICE FORCE of Columbus, Ga., ushered in May Day with a midnight orgy of brutality against scores of Negroes. On the excuse of stopping a fight between two Negro soldiers from nearby Fort Benning, white hate-crazed cops entered Negro restaurants and clubs and beat seated diners until blood overflowed the plates on tables before them. Officers stationed themselves in front of the Negro establishments, ordered occupants out, then clubbed and pistol-whipped them until they fell prostrate.

One day later, while nearly one hundred Columbus Negroes nursed their wounds and Negro war wives and other relatives cried for an answer as to why their loved ones were fighting in Korea, the racist terror struck across the border in South Carolina. A Cheraw, S. C., cop took Cartha Johnson, a Negro furniture worker, from the factory where he had come early to work, and beat him so badly in jail that Johnson lost one eye and is in danger of losing sight in the other. Johnson had disobeyed the white watchman's order to leave the premises—a crime against white supremacy.

In another South Carolina town—Beaufort—Smith Harvey was sentenced to death because he defended himself against a group of white hoodlums who had demanded the Negro get them some Negro women.

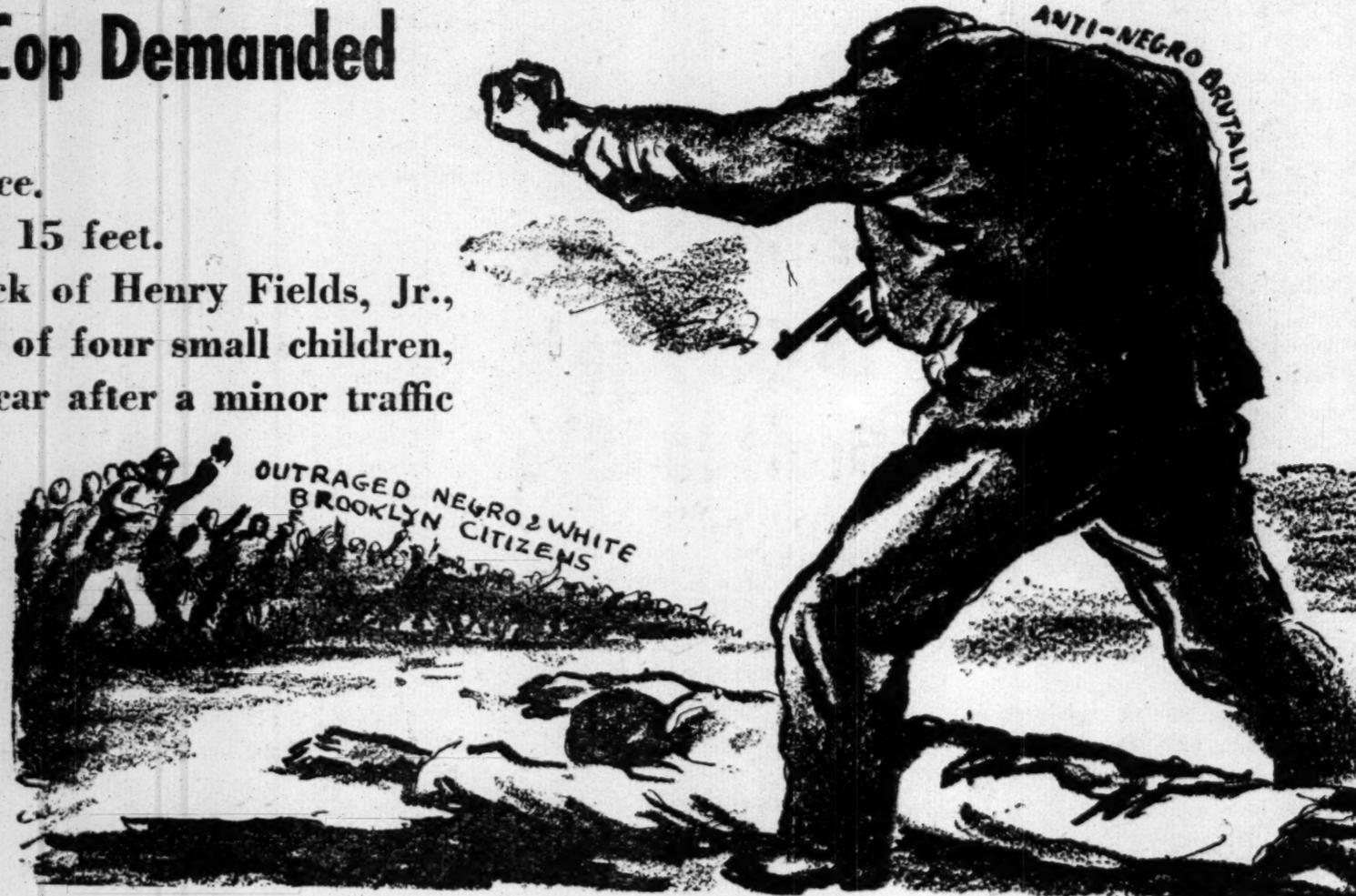
Birmingham, Ala., Kluxers took to their torches in defense of white supremacy on May 6 and burned two Negro homes located outside the ghetto. And in neighboring Fairfield 400 Negro families were made homeless two weeks later when their ramshackle homes burned while white firemen stood by and watched the inferno.

Sheriff Thomas Bragg, of Hawkinsville, Ga., on May 1, shot two Negro soldiers while they were manacled and in his custody. His claim: the two men, Pvt. Louie Passmore and Lon Asman, "attacked" him.

In a number of states the electric chair and the living death of prison was in prospect for other Negro victims of white supremacy courts during the hopeful month of May. Charles Cordy, Sr., the father who defended his Detroit home against cops who sought to illegally arrest his son, Charles, Jr., was sentenced to life in prison. Edward Honeycutt, 24-year-old ex-GI, was ordered to sit in the portable electric chair of Louisiana because the fake cry of "rape" was raised against him. His execution was set to follow by exactly one month the murder of Willie McGee on May 8 in Mississippi.

On May 26, Henry Fields, a 24-year-old Negro worker, was shot in cold blood by Samuel Applebaum, a white patrolman. And on the same day a Norfolk, Va., mob forced Reverend Joseph Mann, 43, into a car, poured gasoline over him and set him afire for having preached against segregation. Rev. Mann died of burns three days later.

From scorched and gutted and tormented Korea to the streets and courtrooms and homes of cities throughout the nation, racism struck with murder, arson and "legal" lynching.



## Harlem Union Council To Map Program at Parley This Weekend

By Mel Fiske

THE HARLEM TRADE UNION COUNCIL will embark on an historic course this week when its first convention charts final plans to enlarge its actions and membership among thousands of Negro workers in the city.

The convention, opening with a concert by Paul Robeson at the Golden Gate Ballroom Friday night, and meeting for business sessions at the Henry Lincoln Johnson Lodge, 15 W. 126 St., Saturday, will bring together more than 600 delegates from hundreds of New York shops and plants.

The 600 will form the nucleus of the expanded council and set the council up for the job of bringing 10,000 Negro workers into the council's membership rolls by next year. Ewart Guinier, chairman, and Ferdinand Smith, executive secretary of the council, explained.

FOR THE COUNCIL, it's an historic step. Before its convention, the council was a body of delegates from a host of unions in the electrical, fur, machine, maritime, longshore and public industries. According to projected plans the convention will now become a delegate and membership body.

A preliminary goal of 500 members will be reached when the convention assembles Saturday morning. Its next goal will be 1,000 members by the time the continuations committee of the National Negro Labor Council, consisting of delegates from ten Negro labor councils throughout the nation, meets in Washington during the summer.

Guinier and Smith have outlined plans to be presented to the convention for approval. These plans called for a widened fight to break down discrimination in industries now barring Negro and Spanish-speaking workers. The first phase of the battle will be

launched to train and place workers in the building trades and printing industries.

THE PLANS INCLUDE an apprenticeship training program, and registration of applicants. The experience of the United Electrical Workers in breaking down lily-white hiring bars will be applied in widening the council's battle.

UE Local 475, according to Ernest Thompson, the national union's Fair Practices Committee secretary, has established several training programs in machine shop practices, blueprint and instrument reading. Similar training programs have been established by Local 407, East Orange, N. J., and Local 1227, Long Island City, N. Y.

MORE THAN 100 DELEGATES from UE shops around the city are expected to register when the convention opens at 9 a.m. Saturday. Several hundred are expected from District 65, Distributive, Processing and Office Workers Union members. Other delegates are coming from the fur industry, maritime, longshore, domestic workers and public workers.

A number of delegates from unorganized plants have been elected to attend the convention.

After appearing at the concert for the benefit of the Harlem Trade Union Council, Robeson will speak to convention delegates. The noted Negro people's fighter will follow the addresses to be made by Rev. M. L. Wilson of the Convent Avenue Baptist Church and Cliff Cameron, business manager for UE Local 475.

# Trek to Capitol Will Ask Price Rollback

MORE THAN 600 ORGANIZED consumers are expected to be part of the delegation to Washington on June 6 to demand a real rollback in prices. Organized by the New York City Tenant, Consumer and Welfare Council, the delegation is arranging a series of appointments with Congressional leaders with whom they will discuss their program.

The Council has already received replies on communications to President Truman, Sens. Burket Maybank and Reps. Arthur Klein, Victor Ansuo, James J. Hefnerman, Emanuel Celler and Donald O'Toole.

**TRUMAN'S LETTER** acknowledged receipt of the Council's communication which protested Congressional attempt to cut the housing program and its failure to control runaway prices. The President, through his secretary Matthew J. Connelly, cited his actions in behalf of housing and prices. He deplored the fact that Congress has set a "crippling limitation on housing program" which has an adverse effect on the defense effort.

He stated that he wanted the limitation removed. As passed by the House, the bill contains an arbitrary limit, he declared, "of 5,000 public housing units which can be started in the next fiscal year and an equally arbitrary limit

of 50,000 units for each year hereafter. To all intents and purposes this means repealing the public housing provisions of the Housing Act of 1949."

In his answer to the Council with those letters he has in the past not bothered, the President is trying to show organized consumers that he is interested in their problems. However, the basis for his interest is to advance the war program of Wall Street, which is driving down the workers' purchasing power.

**THE COUNCIL** has repeatedly pointed out that the war effort is deriving tenants of public housing and that war profiteering is boosting prices upwards.

"The costs of one battleship would build three public housing projects with 1,000 units each," said Sol Salz, executive secretary of the Council. "Profiteers are using the war program to rob the consumer and the government is not proving adequate protection for consumers."

Consumers point out if the Pres-

ident were sincere he would remove Charles E. Wilson, big business spokesman from government policy groups.

**DEMANDS** of the Council, which has just completed a successful meat boycott, are:

- Price control with a 15 percent rollback of prices below June 15, 1950-preKorea level.
- Government guarantees that there will be no withholding of food from the market by manufacturers, canneries, wholesalers, cattlemen and others.
- Government surpluses to be sold to consumers with full production payments to farmers
- No wage freeze or increased taxes for earnings under \$5000.
- A 100 percent excess profits tax.
- Federal rent control to cover New York State. No evictions, no increases. Reduction of rents for reduction of services and repairs.
- Five hundred million dollars for 3 public housing projects. Complete of all housing already planned.

## Five Weeks of Hearings Show:

# McCarran Act Perils All Progressives

By Harry Raymond

**THE SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES CONTROL BOARD**, which spent the week in a quiet attempt to prop up its shaken judicial poise, is scheduled on Monday to continue the recessed McCarran Law hearings aimed at outlawing of the Communist Party. Charles M. LaFollette's resignation as hearing panel chairman, his public admission that Justice Department attorneys, SACB panel member Peter Campbell Brown and government witnesses were in collusion to rig decisions of the board, has aroused considerable speculation as to the future course of the hearings.

**THE RECORD** of the five weeks of the SACB proceedings against the party reveals that:

- The hearings are being po-

## Stop the Hearings!

### An Editorial

Developments in the SACB McCarran Law hearings to outlaw the Communist Party, made public through the resignation of Charles M. LaFollette as hearing panel chairman, have exposed the crude frameup nature of the proceedings. LaFollette's statement made it clear that the proceedings are rigged to destroy the Bill of Rights and a fair hearing and fair verdict is impossible.

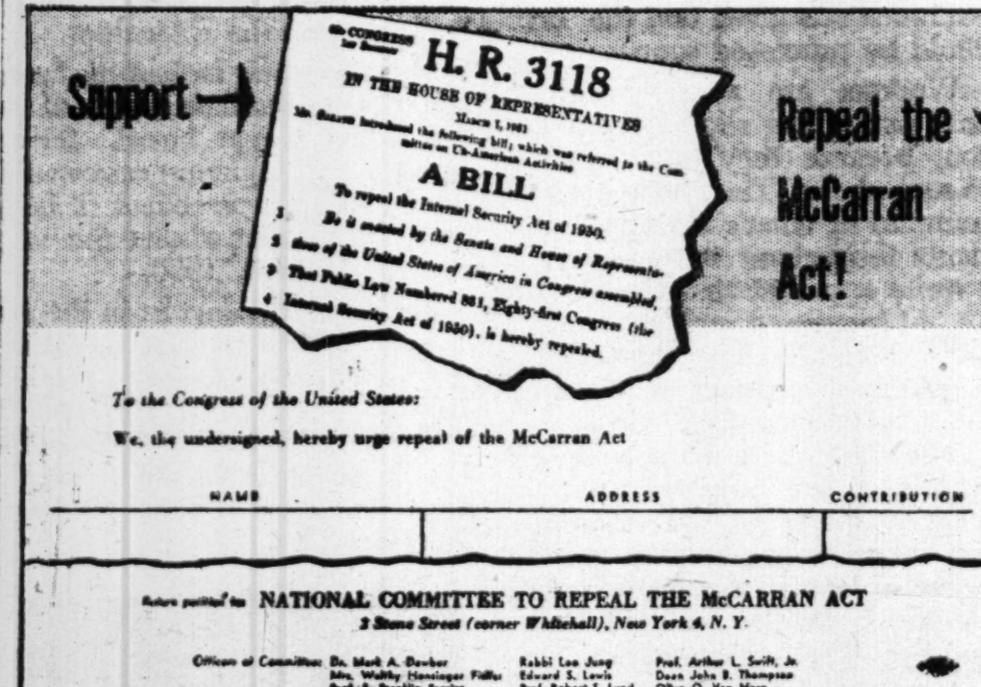
Stop this assault on democratic freedom.

1. Wire President Truman and Attorney General J. Howard McGrath, Washington, D. C., demanding the SACB hearings be called off. Have your friends, your organization, send similar communications.

2. Wire your Congressman urging that he declares his support of the Sabath Bill (H. R. 3118) for repeal of the police-state McCarran Act.

Licensed by Sen. Pat McCarran's witchhunt Senate subcommittee. He is receiving regular reports on conduct of panel members and is using the threat of withholding Senate confirmation of board members as a means of controlling board decisions.

- The hearings are a blind



A petition campaign is under way to urge Congressional repeal of the police-state McCarran Act. The petition, reproduced here, is distributed by the National Committee to Repeal the McCarran Act, 2 Stone St., New York City.

behind which not only the civil rights of the Communist Party but of all Americans are being as-sailed.

• Due process of law, guaranteed by the U. S. Constitution, is being rudely denied the party by compelling it defend itself in a quasi-judicial hearing which has no base in constitutional law.

• The verdict labeling the party as a "foreign agent" and ordering its registration has already been written into the fascist McCarran Law under which the proceedings are being conducted.

• Great and unjust financial burdens have been heaped on the party by the lengthy hearings which threaten to be dragged through the summer.

LaFOLLETTE'S resignation as panel chairman—he continues as a member of the panel and of the board—has added proof to the charges by Vito Marcantonio and John Abt, attorneys for the party, that the board was on McCarran's

(Continued on Page 6)

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DAILY WORKER .....	\$3.60	\$7.75
DAILY WORKER and THE WORKER .....	\$3.75	\$12.00
THE WORKER .....	1.50	4.50
(Manhattan and Bronx)		
DAILY WORKER and THE WORKER .....	4.00	7.50
DAILY WORKER .....	2.25	6.50
THE WORKER .....	1.50	2.50
President—Benjamin J. Davis; Secretary-Treasurer John Gates		
Editor Alan Max		
Milton Howard, John Pittman, Howard C. Boldt		
Rob F. Hall		
Philip Bart		
Howard C. Boldt		
Managing Editor Associate Editors Washington Editor General Manager		

## The 'Big Lie' Gets Thinner

**THE BIG LIE** about the alleged "Soviet attack" gets thinner all the time.

We are piling up enormous mountains of guns, cannon, planes, etc., to save us from this alleged future attack. Or to "deter the aggressor."

But, meanwhile, there are no Russian troops to be found anywhere outside of the Soviet Union.

But there are nearly a half a million American troops outside the United States already. We have more than a quarter of a million men fighting and dying in Korea. We have sent more troops to Germany. We have landed troops on Iceland, and taken it over as an air base for bombing the Soviet Union. We want to force Japan to become a U. S. military base, with a permanent occupation army there.

But the Soviet Union has no bases close to the U. S. A., and does not seek any.

**THE PEOPLE** in the Atlantic Pact nations don't believe this "Soviet aggression" hoax.

The Italian voters in the 3,000 municipalities elections this week gave the Communist-Socialist bloc a sharp increase. The voters for the Communist-Socialist and Right Wing Socialist tickets now constitute a majority of the voters.

This tremendous vote is a vote for PEACE.

It is, in fact, a warning that Italy will resist American aggression and any attempt to push Italy into a war it doesn't need or want.

**LET THE PEACE FORCES** in our country take heart. Peace can be won. Let the country insist on negotiations in Korea, withdrawal of troops as proposed in the Johnson resolution. Let us recognize that no peace is possible without sitting down at the table in the UN with People's China. Not to talk with China is to foment war—deliberately.

## The 'Soviet Aggression' Hoax

**THE GENERALS** KEEP on talking war, blood, and death.

But the people keep on talking peace.

The resolution of Sen. Edwin Johnson (D-Col) for an armistice in Korea on June 25, with all non-Korean armies to be withdrawn by December, is steadily gaining popular support.

Colorado's AFL paper has come out for it.

New Jersey's U. S. Sen. Hendrickson has stated approval.

Trade union locals are beginning to take action in support of an armistice in Korea.

We have no doubt that as the people get to know of this Sen. Johnson resolution they will insist on Congress and the White House acting on it.

**BUT PEACE IS THE** last thing the generals seem to want.

All the Truman generals—Bradley, Marshall and Vandenberg—repeated to the Senate investigation that the U. S. cannot wage a world war—now. This is their "answer" to MacArthur who clearly wants to start a world war now by attacking China's cities.

But, every time these generals made this point of America's military "weakness," they tore a hole in the Administration's major propaganda lie—the alleged aggressive intentions of the Soviet Union.

If the Soviet Union is supposed to want to attack us, and if all our generals advertise how "weak" we are, how come that the alleged "aggressor" doesn't attack us?

How come that this alleged "aggressor" proposes to us at the Paris conference now going on that we hold a Big Four meeting to discuss REDUCTION IN ALL ARMAMENTS, and the outlawing of all atomic warfare?

Since when does an aggressor propose to reduce its armaments, with UN inspection to make it stick?

**Cambria RR Strike**

JOHNSTOWN, Pa.—A week's strike of approximately a hundred non-operating employees of the Cambria & Indiana Railroad, which had cut off transportation service to a number of mines ended with the resumption of negotiations over the inclusion in the contract of a Christmas bonus.

Refusal of the company to concede the bonus as a standing obligation precipitated the walkout. The bonus amounts to a months' pay and had been granted yearly since 1936. The strikers had recently with the CIO United Steelworkers Union.

**US Steelworkers Quit**

JOHNSTOWN, Pa.—The local plant of the U. S. Steel Corp. was hit by a walkout of between 30 and 40 employees on the first turn of the mine car shop. The men were protesting against pay rate adjustments. Upon the promise by the union officers that the matter would be immediately processed, the walkout ended.

**FEWER BUTCHER JOBS**

SAN FRANCISCO (FP).—Higher prices and fewer jobs are what the new food price regulations issued by Price Stabilizer Michael V. DiSalle produced in this area, according to the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butchers Workers (AFL).

**'Last Stop' and 'Spring Song' Now****At the Stanley**

The Last Stop, Polish film of the Auschwitz concentration camp for women, acclaimed as one of the outstanding films to come out of postwar Europe, has just opened a one-week stand at the Stanley Theatre. On the same program is a revival of the Soviet musical Spring Song, featuring music from the great masters.

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## Workers in Strike Temper, Feel Effect Of War Economy

By George Morris

SYMPTOMATIC OF THE WAY workers feel about things these days is their willingness to strike at the drop of a hat. Witness the "smock" strike of 34,000 Dodge workers that closed this main plant of Chrysler tight as a drum.

The newspapers had a great deal of fun with the Dodge story because the precipitation issue was the demand by workers in one department for coveralls to protect them from dripping oil that ruined their clothes. But the company gave them something that was described as "smocks," which the workers refused to wear. As one worker put it, "it will be berets next."

When three shop stewards were fired for their active part in this department fight, the executive

board of United Automobile Workers, Dodge Local 3, instantly ordered a strike of everybody, including the plant's power plant workers, and Dodge was down.

**SIMULTANEOUSLY**, a similar flareup took place at the big Bethlehem, Pa., plant of Bethlehem Steel over a dispute involving incentive pay from blast furnace men. Ignoring pleas of local officials, an estimated 2,500 workers walked out and the company had immediately to bank seven blast furnaces. The shutdown continued for a day and a half until some assurance was given that the "beef" would be processed soon.

Workers are sore enough to walk out at the slightest provocation, because they have a lot to be sore about. The above are only examples of what's taking place in plants throughout the country. It is quite apparent that the workers are not impressed with the "emergency" ballyhoo and the alarmist warnings of generals that we are about to be invaded."

They are more impressed with reports of the fantastic profits of their employers, the continued rise in prices, new taxes and the sweep of layoffs, especially in auto, electrical, textile, railroad and a number of other industries.

**IT IS APPARENTLY** this sentiment that has made the "stabilizers" a bit "flexible" in their wage freeze policy. Currently they look to chairman George W. Taylor of the Wage Stabilization Board to pilot them through the troubled waters.

Taylor, acknowledging that his board's backlog of cases has already passed the 3,000 figure and growing at a rate of a hundred a day, again indicated that some sort of layoff is a nationwide slump in auto sales and the announcement by war production officials that another cut in steel supplies for auto makers will soon take effect. A Wall Street Journal survey paints an extremely depressed picture on auto sales.

Auto companies have in recent months stepped up car output to unprecedented levels in an effort to make the most of the market and the materials still available. They did not expect that many prospective car buyers are being eliminated by the increase in the cost of living—the most common reasons that were given by auto sales people to inquiries of the Wall Street Journal.

The hard facts of life under the

## McCarran Act

(Continued from Page 5) is a "Communist-action organization." Written into the law is the libel that the party is part of a movement which aims to achieve its ends by "treachery, deceit" and engages in "espionage, sabotage, terrorism."

**UNDER THE FASCIST LAW**, the SACB is not required to hear evidence to support this false description of the accused organization. The law itself makes this libelous finding. And it leaves no room for testimony before the board to disprove it. That is why the Communist Party has charged McCarran has handed the SACB a "built-in" verdict against the party.

Regardless of how the SACB attempts to doctor up its hearing panel, the board will still be in a state of crisis when the hearings resume Monday. But it will move on, under the pressures of the McCarran gang, toward its objective of approval of the "built-in" verdict.

**THIS CRISIS** in the board, the exposure of how it has been rigged against the party, should serve to spur mass support to the Sabbath Bill (HR 3118) for repeal of the McCarran Law.

Those who have been silent, concluding the McCarran hearings are aimed only at the Communists and not at their liberties of all Americans, would do well to pay some attention to the SACB hearings. They would then discover the creeping menace of fascism, a menace that could engulf the entire nation. It can be curbed if the people speak out in sufficient numbers against it.

war economy is leading the auto was the turn of Carl Stellato and his associates in the leadership of Ford Local 600 towards support of the peace resolution of Sen. Edwin Johnson. Some months ago, Stellato's platform called for greater effort by the union to "force" Ford to take more war orders, as the "solution" of the difficulties.

Workers are sore enough to walk out at the slightest provocation, because they have a lot to be sore about. The above are only examples of what's taking place in plants throughout the country. It is quite apparent that the workers are not impressed with the "emergency" ballyhoo and the alarmist warnings of generals that we are about to be invaded."

The sweep of layoffs in the auto industry grew more serious through the week. The shutdown of the Hudson plant came close on the heels of the shutdown of the Kaiser-Frazer plants and the announcement that Ford will lay off 10,000 more workers.



PICKET DEMOCRATIC National Committee hearings in Denver, Colo. An end to the McCarran hearings in Washington and the freedom of Mrs. Jane Rogers who is held for the fifth week as a political prisoner was demanded by Civil Rights Congress pickets at the Shirley Savoy Hotel. Photo shows Paul Kleinbord, one of the seven originally held in the Denver civil rights cases.

## UNIONS DEMAND CUT IN ALL RENTALS

GUATEMALA (ALN).—Virtually all the unions in this country have joined in a campaign to get Congress to amend the present rent and housing law to force a 25 percent decrease in rents. The campaign was started during the May Day parade when hundreds of workers marched, carrying signs that said: "Rents Must Be Dropped 25 Percent."

## WIN NLRB POLL

GREAT FALLS, Mont. (FP).—The International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers defeated the United Steelworkers (CIO) in an NLRB election at the Anaconda Copper Co. here 783 to 287, retaining its contract rights in the plant.

June 9, 8:30 p.m. Needle Trades High School, 225 W. 24th St. Jewish People's Chorus, Maurice Rauch, conductor. Also "Rozhinkes mit Mandlen" and other songs. Tickets at Jewish Music Alliance, 1 Union Sq., AL 5-5984.

PEACE FESTIVAL saluting the Chicago Peace Congress, Friday, June 15, Manhattan Center, 8:30 p.m. American Women for Peace presents: Paul Robeson, Ai-Ye Trio, African Interpretive Dancers; excerpts from "Singing of Women," an historic musical; Laura Duncan, Betty Sanders, Osborn Smith, Ernie Lieberman, Dnipro Ukrainian Dancers, and many others. Tickets available at American Women for Peace, 1186 Broadway, Room 330, N.Y.C. MU 3-1524 and at Bookshops. \$1.80, \$1.20, 60c; boxes of 15 seats available for organizations and groups.

SQUARE DANCING and Folk Dancing, Saturday, June 10, at 9 p.m. Lemac Studios, 146th St. corner of B'way. Instruction, refreshments, subscription 98c.

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# Shoppers Eager to Sign for Peace

DETROIT.—A first-rate example for all Detroit housewives was given a group of women of the Northwest Peace Committee when they went to their neighbors with postcards to President Truman demanding a price rollback and peace.

The women went to the Dexter-Elmhurst shopping district where they live and asked shoppers to sign postcards. They had intended to stay out for two hours getting cards immediately. The women

signatures to the hundred and fifty postcards they had prepared. But the response of the shoppers was so great that all the cards were signed in less than an hour.

People thanked the women for giving them a chance to sign. One butcher asked for a hundred cards to put in his packages so that the people could mail them when they got their meat.

Almost all the people signed the

members said they would get the cards for the butcher the next day and would go out again this weekend. They were eager and enthusiastic to continue the work they had started, and expressed a desire to participate in some sort of city-wide organization for a price rollback and for peace.

The cards linked the high cost of living with the Korean war, and called for a rollback of prices to pre-Korean war levels, and for peace.

Meanwhile, the Jewish Community Council succeeded in getting a reduction in the price ceilings of kosher meat ranging from three cents to fourteen cents per pound. The OPS "ceilings" had raised the price of kosher meat tremendously. The Council's leaders went to Phillip Hart, director of the Michigan OPS, and demanded the reduction.

# Meatless Days to Force Down Prices

By Ann Prosten

CHICAGO.—"Three meatless days a week!" became the slogan of South Side consumers this week as they launched new action to force prices down following their effective "meatless week" campaign.

The South Side Consumers Committee charged that wholesalers were withdrawing cheaper cuts of meat from the stores in an effort to counteract effects of their seven-day boycott which they reported slashed meat sales by 60 percent in stores from 39 to 55 cents.

To meet the new attack, the consumers group voted to substitute the three meatless days weekly in place of the original plan to boycott all meat priced over 59¢ a pound.

MEMBERS of the committee, which has attracted significant numbers of new members in its five weeks of activities, will canvass South Side homes in the coming weeks to enroll shoppers on cards pledging observance of the meatless days.

Coupled with action around neighborhood chain stores will be an intensified campaign for a presidential roll back of prices to January, 1950 levels.

A "post office parade" was

scheduled during the week, with mothers and baby carriages marching to the post office at 46th and Cottage Grove Ave. to mail 10,000 signatures to President Truman demanding the price roll-back.

THE PETITIONS, pasted on sides of empty shopping bags, list typical price boosts in Chicago since American troops were sent to Korea, and declare, "This bag would be full, Mr. President if you rolled prices back."

Backing the consumers' fight, the Chicago Tenants and Consumers Council this week urged citywide support of the national delegation which will converge in Washington on June 6 to demand action on rent control and price roll-backs.

The Council has endorsed a price roll-back of 15 percent prior to last June 15. Council spokesmen announced that veteran Chicago Congressman Adolph J. Sabath had offered his "whole-hearted support" to their fight for renewed and strengthened rent control.

# Workers' Bitterness Exploded In Bethlehem Steel Strikes

JOHNSTOWN, Pa.—The sudden wave of strikes which swept the big local plant of the Bethlehem Steel Corp. for nearly two weeks was the result of workers' fears that there would be wholesale dismissals as a consequence of the modernization and extension of the plant and the accompanying speedup. Rumors were circulating that at least 500 men were slated to be dismissed.

The bitterness of the workers against management was voiced in a letter to the Johnstown Democrat from Joseph Lackovich, president of Franklin Local 2635, CIO United Steelworkers, and Frank Singel, chairman of the local's publicity committee. It was in answer to an editorial condemning the union for not maintaining "good industrial relations" with the company.

"You (the editor) have been misinformed regarding the real cause of the strikes. While there certainly is a very real insecurity—and very good cause for it—that has nothing to do with these strikes. However, in at least one case, the company has used the improvement program as an excuse to work the men shorthanded with no additional pay, so that a similar crew has been running itself ragged to do the same amount of work formerly done by a crew of proper size," the letter said.

"We'll agree with you on one

point—when you say the industry is not exclusively in the business of making its employees happy. The Bethlehem management has demonstrated that in a very convincing manner—since your editorial was written—by attempting to fire several men out of several thousand. (This refers to notice of discharge handed to the president of the biggest local and three other union men, with no reason assigned for their dismissal—Ed.)

"Don't get the idea that we workers like to strike. Men seldom do, unless they feel the circumstances compel it. But the chief thing with some wildcat strikes is the fact that they are not authorized!

"Unless management as a whole learns to treat workers decently, the time will surely come when union representatives on the local level will have to be empowered to call legal strikes to make management behave."

The Bethlehem management has always been notorious for its slave-driving methods, but the men won't stand for it any longer, as the bosses are finding out.

# Transit

(Continued from Page 2) for a 10 percent cost of living increase on top of it. The union's executive board, at a meeting with the Board of Transportation Thursday morning, suggested that the board put the 40-hour week at 48-hour pay in effect on July 1 for 13,200 maintenance workers. The remaining 26,300 operating workers, the union declared, should be put on a 40-hour week as soon as operating schedules are revised, but that they begin receiving time and a half for overtime after July 1.

Other speakers at the rally were R. J. Thomas and Morris Iushevitz, for the national and city CIO, John O'Donnell, TWU counsel, and Ellis Van Riper, Local 100, secretary-treasurer.



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COMMUNITY Plate Silverware, for the New Bride, \$2 per serv. for 8, reg. \$74.95, special "Supreme Court Decision" price \$52.50. Standard Bread Disp. 143 4th Ave. (13th and 14th Sts.) GR 3-7819.

### (Fabrics)

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# Poland Takes A Peace Poll

By Joseph Starobin

I FLEW INTO THIS CITY because I wanted to see what the peace movement of a peoples' democracy is like. On the day I arrived, Poland's great national "plebiscite for peace" had begun.

It was a Thursday, an ordinary workingday which begins very early in Poland and ends at 3:30 in the afternoon. But this day seemed like a national holiday. The buildings—going up from the ruins—were decked out in Poland's red and white flag. The busses and street cars carried banners. At the entrance of each factory, the larger apartment houses, the public buildings there were depots where Poland's people were invited to deposit their ballots for peace. The plebiscite was the big thing on the radio. It was streamer news in every morning and evening paper. And it was the same in the Polish countryside, now green and lush with the first shoots of what will be a great harvest.

My first evening in town I sought out Prof. Leopold Infeld, the esteemed Polish scientist, collaborator of Einstein, who returned to his homeland from exile in Canada last year and has become a leader of the peace movement. He and his American wife gave some details of the plebiscite: every person who wanted to participate got a card with the simple declaration expressing the demand for a Big Five meeting. The ballot was not deposited immediately. On the contrary, it was to be taken home, to be discussed, to be mulled over and brought back the next day. Everyone over 15 years of age was eligible to vote.

**THIS PLEBISCITE** was not a governmental affair. It had been projected at a plenary session of the Polish Committee of the Partisans of Peace held in Warsaw on March 31, with 328 delegates from some 90,000 peace committees in literally every corner of the land. It was an April 14 meeting of the executive which officially launched the Plebiscite.

Some idea of this movement can be gleaned from an area like the province of Wroclaw; there are 37,000 members of peace committees in this region, of whom 23,000 are "non-party"—that is, not members of the leading Unified Polish Workers Party.

The breakdown is interesting: 12,000 workers, 16,300 peasants, 8,400 workers in the intellectual and profession field, 31 Catholic priests. More and more, the peace movement is enlisting the lower Catholic clergy.

On May 8, a conference of Catholic editors gave its backing to the plebiscite; the other day, 60 priests of the Bydgoszcz province appealed "in the name of Christ" that their brothers and sisters "fulfill their sacred duty for the welfare of People's Poland, their country and for the sake of the Holy Church" and take part in this plebiscite.

**THE KEYSTONE** to this breadth of this movement will be found in a report of Poland's President, Boleslaw Bierut—also chairman of the Unified Polish Workers Party—to the sixth Party plenary meeting last February. In this speech, Bierut launched the concept of a "National Front" for peace and the fulfillment of the six-year Plan.

Bierut analyzed the profound new meaning of the "National Front" for the new Poland. The essence of it is that room must be made in the public life of the peace movement for all those forces and sectors of the population that are otherwise reluctant or hesitant or have differences with the building of Socialism. The "National Front" is intended to unite all Poles who

want to find a place for themselves in saving the country from another German aggression, and who want to take part in the miraculous reconstruction now going on.

**ON THE NIGHT** before I left Poland, the genial and gentle Ostap Dluski, one of Poland's delegates to the World Peace Council, showed me the headlines: 13,471,514 affirmative ballots in the plebiscite had been turned in within the first three days!

Dluski was glowing with pride. This registration of Poland's will for peace would be an undoubtedly success. He expected as many as 16 million positive votes by the end of the week.

And we shared experiences: I described the animation of the crowds on the Aleja Marshall Stalina the previous day, which was a warm and lovely Sunday.

**THE STREETS** were lined with bookstalls. Great pictures of leading authors were draped against the tree-trunks; thousands of books and pamphlets were being sold. And at the entrance to the park, there was a grandstand on which a continuous series of performances were going on. Recitations followed a choral number; a band played on as a group of actors dressed up for a one-act play; kids in colorful costumes waited for their chance to dance. This, too, was part of the Peace Plebiscite!

WARSAW, Poland



# Unions Backing Bid For Korea Armistice

THE PEOPLE'S MOVEMENT behind the Johnson End-the-War resolution picked up steam as the top leaders of the nation's biggest trade union local announced their support. Carl Stellato, president; Pat Rice, vice-president; William Hood, recording secretary and W. G. Grant, financial secretary of the 65,000-strong Ford Local 600 of the United Auto Workers took their stand in favor of S. Res. 140. Introduced by Sen. Edwin Johnson (D-Colo) and referred to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, the measure would put the Senate on record for a cease-fire in Korea by June 25, withdrawal of the fighting forces behind each side of the 38th Parallel, and removal of all non-Koreans except diplomatic representatives by Dec. 31.

The action of the Ford union leaders was sustained by two membership meetings at the Press Steel and Motor Buildings and followed by the political action committee of Dodge Local 3-S of the UAW, which wired support for the armistice plan to Johnson and to Michigan's Senators Blair Moody and Homer Ferguson.

THE FOUR International officers of the Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers Union sent a Memorial Day message to Senator Tom Connally urging speedy and favorable action on the Johnson Resolution for an armistice in Korea. The union's wire was sent from its central offices in Denver, Colorado.

The telegram signed by President John Clark, vice-presidents Orville Larson and Charles Wilson and secretary-treasurer M. E. Travis, expressed belief the Johnson Resolution (SR 140) "presents the American people with an honorable method whereby war in Korea can be halted and a first step taken toward ending the serious threat of World War III."

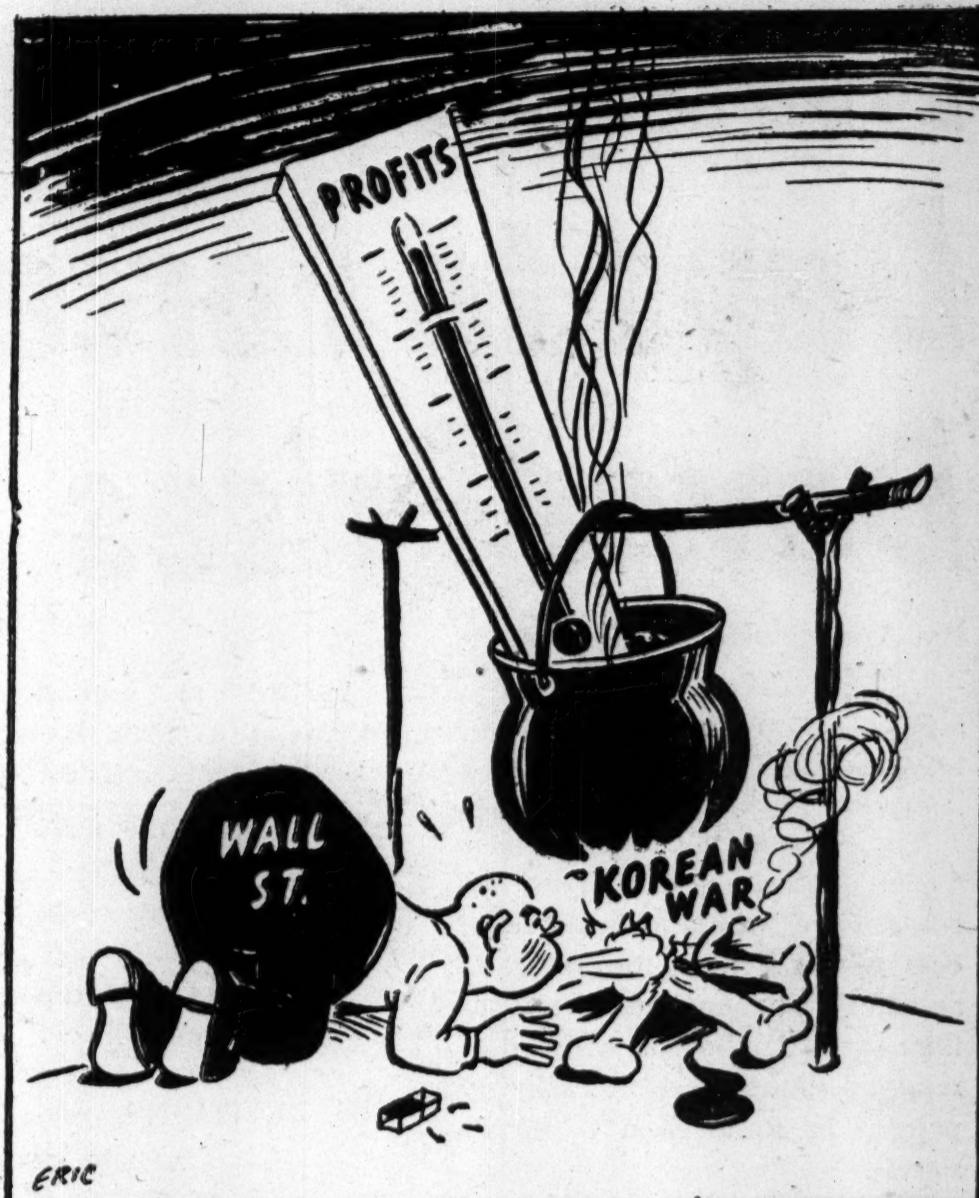
Senator Connally, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, was reminded that many of the ninety thousand "miners, millmen and smelters" in our union are fathers of boys already fighting and dying in Korea, or facing the draft. And it said: "We believe the patriotic, non-partisan Johnson Resolution fills the demand of millions of Americans of all political beliefs for immediate peace."

AS THE PRESSURE of the people for peace continued to break through the press censorship on the Johnson resolution, Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver, former president of the Zionist Organization of America, and a member of the Jewish Agency, told his Cleveland congregation that "the resolution . . . should have been introduced 11 months ago (and) provides the opportunity of immediate negotiation . . ."

Sen. Robert Hendrickson (R-NJ), became the first Senator to go on record for the peace plan, writing a constituent that he would seek "prompt and favorable" action by the Foreign Relations Committee.

Sen. Johnson himself indicated awareness of the fact that the pressure of the American people could force action on the peace move. Reading his resolution over an NBC network program, Johnson expressed the hope that church groups, women's clubs, labor unions and civic organizations "will demand prompt action on it."

SPEAKING as the Administration gave every sign of its intent to continue and extend the costly Korean intervention, Johnson asserted that there is "no way to keep the limited war from develop-



## \$30,675 To Go in The Worker Drive

The Daily Worker and The Worker reached 84.6 percent of their \$200,000 annual fund appeal, Philip Bart, general manager, announced this week. The paper has to date received contributions of \$160,575.24 from state organizations and \$8,730.56 from individual supporters, for a total of \$169,325.80.

An earlier progress report on the fund appeal this week incorrectly stated that North Carolina and New England had not completed their drives. Both state organizations have, in fact, reached their goals.

ing into a full-scale war." The logical thing to do therefore, he said, "is for the UN to halt the terrible slaughter in Korea before it measures into full-scale war . . ."

The National Labor Conference for Peace circularized 30 national AFL, CIO and independent unions, urging them to follow the Ford local's lead.

IN COLORADO, Johnson's home state, the Colorado Labor Advocate, owned by 59 AFL affiliates, declared editorially that "any proposal which holds some hope for a just and peaceful settlement of the Korean war and an end to the mass slaughter should at least be thoroughly examined and appraised on its merits and its chances of successful implementation."

The AFL organ, while noting its "bitter" differences on other issues with the Senator, declared: "Despite the fact that Sen. Ed. Johnson's proposal for a Korean armistice, aimed at an eventual end to hostilities in that luckless country, has been called appeasement and other nasty names, we think it merits serious thought on the part of our policy-makers."

Other labor action for the resolution came from a general membership meeting of the Local 65,

United Shoe Workers, CIO, and crewmen on 17 Marine Cooks and Stewards ships in New York harbor.

### AIDED UNIONIST, BOLIVIA SENATOR HELD

LA PAZ (ALN).—Sen. Juan Lechin was arrested here as the military clique that seized control of the government continued to wipe out all opposition to its illegal act. Lechin is a supporter of exiled mine union leader Victor Paz Estenssoro, who won the most votes in the Presidential election held just before the militarists took over.

**Exhibition of Paintings and Drawings by NICHOLAS VAGENAS thru June 15th**  
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